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Olympic Match Regulations

By Col. C. E. Stodter

Selling Rifle Shooting

By Hervey Lovell

Colleges Meet in Rifle Match

By C. B. Lister

Sighting in for the Swiss

By Kendrick Scofield

Home Made Reloading Tools

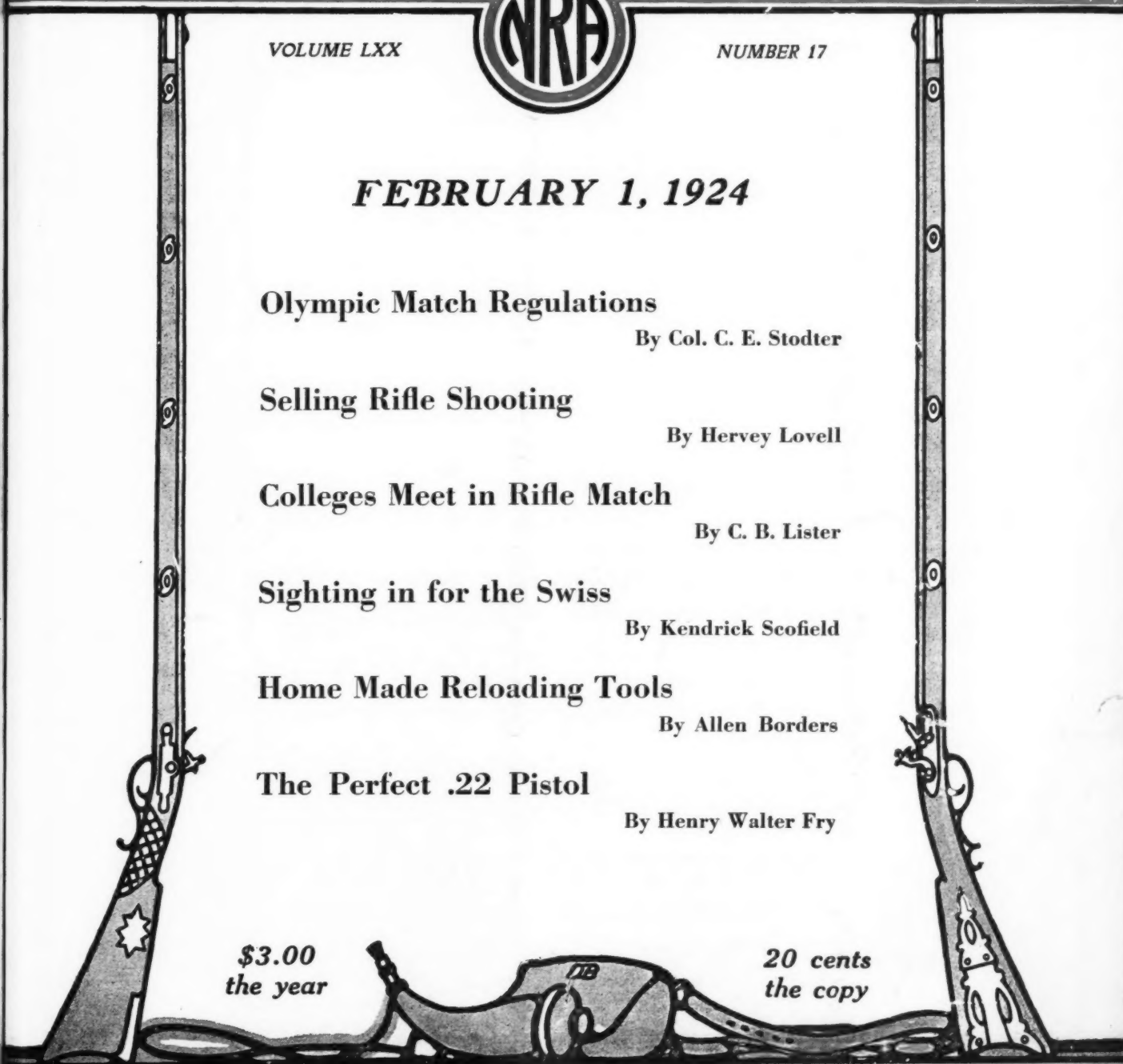
By Allen Borders

The Perfect .22 Pistol

By Henry Walter Fry

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the year

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The Pasadena Pair

WINS

The Hercules Trophy

When old man Hercules and his immense war club arrived at Camp Perry last fall both were promptly placed on exhibition with the other trophies at N.R.A. headquarters. This magnificent bronze was a presentation to the N.R.A. by the Hercules Powder Company as an evidence of its practical interest in the work of the Association and for competition by the American small bore rifleman under the terms of the "Two Man Team Match."



THE PASADENA PAIR

Winners Hercules Trophy, Camp Perry, 1923

Left: E. H. HENDERSON

Right: F. I. KING

One day while Henderson of Pasadena was giving "Herc" the once over and wondering where the old man ever found a tree big enough to fashion such an immense club his side-kick King also of Pasadena wandered up and asked Henderson if he was thinking of buying that particular bronze. After discussing the whole subject from every side it was finally agreed that Henderson and King would form a partnership, enter the Two Man Team Match and take that trophy back to Pasadena. Now when these boys from California set out to do something they leave nothing open to chance or luck.

Came the day of the big match and it was a battle royal from the start. Twenty shots at 100 yards and twenty more at 200 yards for the team are good conditions to bring out a spirit of competition and produce the winners; and so when the shooting was over Henderson looked at King and King looked at Henderson; they knew they had been in a real match and everybody else knew it.

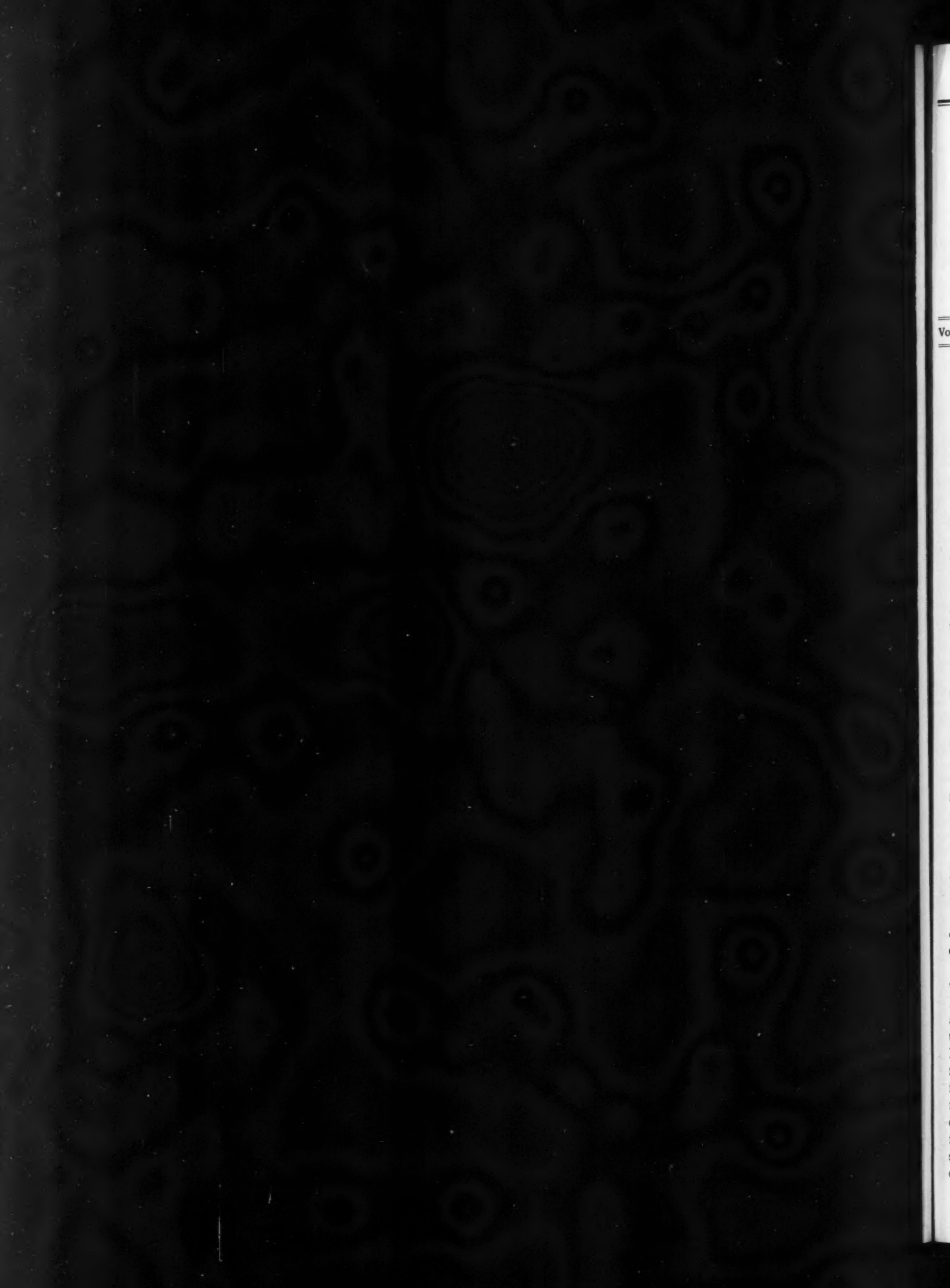
When the official bulletin came out that evening the names of King and Henderson of Pasadena, California, stood at the head of the list with scores of 294 and 287 respectively and a grand team total of 581 out of the possible 600; 19 points down over the course. King looked at Henderson and Henderson looked at King. "Some shooting, King," said Henderson. "Absolutely, Mr. Henderson," said King. "Yes, and some ammunition"—for be it known that this pair used in all their shooting—



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The Premier .22 Long Rifle Cartridge





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Regulations for the 1924 Olympic- International Matches

From a Translation by Colonel C. E. Stodter

THE eighth Olympiad and the International Matches of 1924 will be held during the month of June at the shooting camps of Chalons and Rheims, France. For the American riflemen these matches this year have a special interest, since no pains or preparation has been spared to perfect and equip a team organization to defend both the Olympic and International titles now held by this nation.

A general survey of the regulations for the Olympic and International Matches as published in the official bulletin of the Union International De Tir show that there have been no radical changes in the conditions governing the matches and that there is nothing in the regulations especially at variance with the system of free rifle shooting as it is followed in this country.

The use of the sling which in times past has frequently come up for discussion before the Olympic and International committees is permitted, also, in all matches except the individual competition calling for the Arm De Guerre. Free rifles of the type which have been provided for the American team will be permitted. In the single military rifle match, however, there is specified the arm of the nation in which the matches are held and the rifle of the French military type, which will have been carefully selected, will be supplied for this event.

The only notable addition to either program is the inclusion of an International Match for women, to be shot with .22 caliber rifles off-hand at 50 meters.

Taken in chronological sequence, the matches in France will open with the first section, which calls for the International Match with the military rifle. This will be shot on the range at Rheims from June 7 to 12th inclusive, and from June 17 to 22nd, inclusive. Next, the second section, calling for the International Match with the Free Rifle and Pistol will be fired at Rheims from the 13th to the 19th of June. The sporting matches with the shotgun and hunting rifles, including running deer matches, will be fired at Versailles and at Mouleneaux from June 21 to June 29. The Olympic Matches will be fired at Chalons from the 24th to the 29th of June and the shooting of the modern Pentathlon, the schedule of which includes pistol competitions, at silhouette target.

PROGRAM OF THE OLYMPIC MATCHES

First Free Rifle Team Match at Chalons

Team match at 400, 600 and 800 meters. 10 record shots and 3 sighting shots at each distance, open to one team from each nation, Thursday the 26th and Friday the 27th of June.

Practice on the 24th and 25th of June (400 meters the morning of the 24th, 800 meters the morning of the 25th, 600 meters the afternoon of the 24th, 600 meters the afternoon of the 25th).

Maximum number of entries per nation: One team of five shooters and two alternates.

Arms admitted: Any rifle, excluding sights containing glass. Ammunition: Any.

Distances: 400, 600 and 800 meters.

Targets: White, 2 meters square, with circular black bullseye 0 m 90 (35½ inches) in diameter divided into three equal zones counting 5, 4, 3 points. An additional equal white zone of 1 m 20 (47 1-3 inches) in diameter counting 2 points. The rest of the target counts one point, record cartons of 1 m 20 counting 5, 4, 3, 2 points removed after each series of 10 shots.

Number of targets per nation: Two.

Duration of the Match: Two hours at each distance for the entire team.

Position: Any without support.

PRIZES

First Prize: Diploma to the winning team and Olympic medal in silver-gilt to each team member.

Second Prize: Diploma to the second team and Olympic medal in silver to each team member.

Third Prize: Diploma to the third team and Olympic medal in bronze to each team member.

Second Free Rifle Individual Match at Chalons

Individual match at the distance of 600 meters, 20 shots for record preceded by three sighting shots.

Same condition for arms, ammunition, target and position as for the team match.

Maximum number of participants; 4 per nation.

Distance: 600 meters.

Duration of the match: 45 minutes at the maximum for the series.

Date of the match: Friday, June 27th in the afternoon.

Practice: The 24th and 25th of June in the afternoon.

Prizes for the Individual Match

First Prize: Olympic medal in silver-gilt and diploma.

Second Prize: Olympic medal in silver and diploma.

Third Prize: Olympic medal in bronze and diploma.

THIRD AUTOMATIC PISTOL OR REVOLVER, FREE, (INDIVIDUAL MATCH) AT CHALONS

Distance: 25 meters.

Maximum number of participants: 4 per nation.

Date: Saturday, June 28th, in the afternoon.

Practice: The morning of June 28th.

Targets: Six single silhouettes of a man standing of natural size at intervals of 0 m 75 (30 inches) from center to center appearing simultaneously. The set of silhouettes will remain in view 8 seconds.

Position: Standing, without support, arm free.

Number of shots: 3 series of 6 shots, 1 shot on each silhouette. Each silhouette hit by one or more shots will count but one point.

Prizes of the Match:

First Prize: Olympic medal in silver-gilt and diploma.

Second Prize: Olympic medal in silver and diploma.

Third Prize: Olympic medal in bronze and diploma.

All stoppages on account of the arm or the ammunition (jams, hang fires, misfires, etc.) are counted against the shooter.

SMALL BORE RIFLE AT FIFTY METERS AT RHEIMS

Individual match at 50 meters on record pistol match targets, (white target of 0 m 50, (20 inches) divided into 10 equal zones, black bullseye of 0 m 20 (8 inches) ten ring 0 m 05, (2 inches).

Date: Monday, the 23rd of June, in the afternoon.

Practice: On the 23rd from 8 to 12 o'clock.

Maximum number of participants: 4 per nation.

Number of series per shooter: 4 series of ten shots with 2 sighting shots per series.

Arms: Any .22 caliber rifle without sights containing glass.

Ammunition: Any.

Position: Standing, without support.

First Prize: Olympic medal in silver-gilt and diploma.

Second Prize: Olympic medal in silver and diploma.

Third Prize: Olympic medal in bronze and diploma.

Regulations for the shooting at the Distances of 400, 600 and 800 meters.

Two sliding targets are assigned to each nation for the team shooting, or the individual shooting at 600 meters.

The drawing of lots by the teams for the purpose of determining the firing points to be assigned to each nation will be held on Wednesday the 25th of June at 5 p. m. at the office of the Committee on Classification at the target range.

The positions of the shooter are defined as follows:

Standing—The body supported on both legs without other support.

Kneeling—A cushion is permitted under the leg on condition that the foot and the knee touch the ground.

Prone—A competitor can place himself in the direction of fire, or at an angle on the ground, or on the mat placed at his disposal, under the condition that the upper part of the body shall be supported by the elbows and the forearms shall not touch the ground.

The mats placed at the disposal of the shooters shall be the only mats used. They can be folded but not rolled. Coaching is authorized.

Shooters are permitted to make use of the sling.

The same permission is given in regard to the employment of a recoil pad.

RULES FOR THE PISTOL SHOOTING

Three targets are assigned for the firing of all the competitors.

The teams of the nations will be formed into three groups.

The target assigned to each group, and the order in which the nations will fire will be determined by drawing lots on the same day and at the same place as for the rifle, at Camp of Chalons.

The targets will be placed at the disposal of the competitors for practice on the two days preceding the match.

RULES FOR FIRING WITH .22 CALIBER RIFLE AT FIFTY METERS

The firing with the .22 caliber rifle at the distance of 50 meters will take place at the range of Rheims in the inclosure of the National Meet on Monday, the 23rd of June in the afternoon. The number of targets to be used and their assignment, etc., will be arranged by conference with the Shooting Society of Rheims and will be brought to the attention of the competitors by means of notices posted in the shooting house at a place specially assigned for this purpose.

Note—for the shooting in the open air, with the free rifle and pistol, in case of bad weather, the committee has a right to suspend firing and to postpone it until a more favorable time.

International Matches Fired at the Range at Rheims, June 7-22

In addition to the Olympic Matches, properly speaking, the Olympic Committee has authorized, under this heading, the holding, during the period of the Olympic games of the International Matches of the International Shooting Union.

PRINCIPAL CONDITIONS

Arms: Any arm and ammunition are admitted without any restriction except that controlled by the single point of view of safety. In all cases sights containing glass are prohibited.

Distance: 300 meters.

Targets: White, 1 meter in diameter, divided into 10 concentric circles numbered from 1 to 10 points; black bullseye of 60 centimeters (23 6-10 inches).

Competitors: 5 per nation.

Number of shots: 120 for each competitor (40 standing, 40 kneeling, 40 prone); 10 sighting shots in each position.

PRIZES

Prize of honor: Challenge cup of the Argentine, 4,000 francs in cash, medal or work of art of the value of 1,000 francs and diploma.

2nd prize: 2,500 francs and medal or work of art of the value of 600 francs, and diploma.

3rd prize: 2,000 francs, and medal or work of art of the value of 500 francs, with diploma.

4th prize: 1,500 francs and medal or work of art of the value of 400 francs.

5th prize: 1,000 francs and medal or work of art of the value of 400 francs.

6th prize: 800 francs and medal or work of art of the value of 200 francs.

7th prize: 700 francs and medal or work of art of the value of 100 francs.

8th prize: 600 francs and silver medal.

9th prize: 500 francs and silver medal.

10th prize: 400 francs and silver medal.

11th prize: 300 francs and silver medal.

12th prize: 200 francs and silver medal.

Prize in gold: Large size to the champion of the world and small size to the three champions of position, but not more than one prize to any one champion.

Total value of prizes given in this list 19,175 francs.

NINETEENTH MATCH INTERNATIONAL PISTOL

Fired the 18th and 19th of June, 1924.

Arms: Any pistol will be admitted without restriction other than that controlled by the single point of view of safety. In all cases sights containing glass are prohibited.

Distance: 50 meters.

Target: White, 50 centimeters in diameter (19 7-10 inches), divided into 10 concentric circles, numbered from 1 to 10 points; black bullseye of 20 centimeters (7 8-10 inches).

(Concluded on page 14)

Selling Organized Rifle Shooting to the Hoosiers

By Hervey Lovell



INDIANA has passed its hundredth birthday and in that century which has gone since the Pennsylvania wanderlusts explored its wilderness, the people have developed a lot of brand new stuff in the way of modern conveniences and new fangled notions.

But in spite of the encroachments of modernity, there is one institution that is so rooted in Hoosier tradition that it is still retained with all its ancient and pioneer prestige. This is the old fashioned shooting match with rifles.

Autumn is announced by shooting match notices stuck up on highway or corner grocery and heralded by the sonorous crack of the long rifles on the range. The gun cranks are the local merchants, farmers, and mechanics. They don't carry the guns, but haul them to firing joints like excess baggage, for some of the shooting irons are real cannon minus the wheels.

Nearly every match has its little gang of beef rifles, so called, made for that purpose only and weighing 20 to 35 pounds, with forty-inch barrels, finely sighted and covered with tin-tube sun shades they appear heavier. The owner cleans after every shot and loads round shiny balls down very carefully as each shot means a quarter entry fee, which goes to pay for the beef, pork, or turkey. An \$8.00 pig

or turkey requires 32 shots to pay cost and any number of shooters can divide the entries up among themselves. Four shooters can shoot for duck or chicken, ten or more can make up the turkey or pig.

If ever guns are petted, these old pioneer and special match rifles are. But petting doesn't spoil them one bit. To be truthful, the most humored and petted gun shows its "raising" when out in company. No valuable breech loader receives the care that these venerable shooting irons get.

The latest development around small villages is to affiliate with the National Rifle Association. To keep the younger generation interested, it puts a better quality of .22 caliber rifle in their hands for practice and seems to foster the old idea with the new. A live member with a grove of trees near the village puts up his turkeys or hogs for several matches, getting the city price for his stock without shipping. His only expense is filling up a pen with dirt or sand for backstop and driving stakes from muzzle rest 50 yards from back stop. The stakes vary from 8 to 10 inch height.

The day before Thanksgiving, New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, and Fourth of July, are favorite dates for meat matches, but

every Saturday afternoon finds the local boys, 20 to 70 loading and shooting as if their lives depended on each shot, for the closest shot to the cross mark gets the choice of quarters or eighths of a beef. Fresh meat can only be shot for in cold winter months, but many merchandise prizes can be put up in warm months, such as bags of sugar, smoked hams, and live poultry; trifling trinkets such as bronze medals, cups, or hunting knives won't draw enough of a crowd to load one big rifle, let alone pay for prizes.

The city club secretary can take a page from his country brethren and run some magnificent matches. As there is no cost to club for prizes, each event pays its own way, say, \$10.00 profit for club on a day's shoot and most clubs can shoot these matches 50 times per year and increase attendance each week. If a village of a few houses can turn out a profitable attendance, every match in a city of a hundred thousand should draw many times more contestants with an increased profit in ratio for the club sponsoring the match.

You all know how few turn out to shoot for score along military lines. From the hundred members in our club two to five come to the outdoor ranges each Sunday. The indoor ranges average two shooters and one spectator one night per week. The Free Masonry of villages with no organization, no boss, frequently turn out 50 shooters for meat matches, with no notice published at all.

Good shots have tired of the game as it is usually played; where you put up \$1.00 to \$4.00 weeks in advance to shoot for small medals against some shark way off in Timbuctoo, who always makes every shot a 10 but never comes to National shoots to prove it shoulder to shoulder. I have no doubt he can do it and does it fair, but thousands of others think he gets down in some cellar and shoots from any distance he chooses as long as he doesn't burn the paper target with fire from the rifle muzzle.

This probably is never done, but perfect scores coming in each match surely cause some good marksman to become a "doubting Thomas," and he loses interest, soon selling his rifle and buying golf sticks.

In the old days shooting matches were social affairs—they are even so now, with con-



Above.—Position and Stakes Such as Are Standard all Over Hoosier Match Belt.

Left.—Three Veterans of Match Game. Note 20 and 30 Lb. Muzzle Loads with Tin Tubes for Shading Light. Older Man in Center has Used Same Rifle Shown for Forty Years.

testants coming for miles around. Most of these shooters are men whose hair is turning gray, and I have had to hustle to keep up with some whose hair was white and long beard the same. From them the "younger set" has drawn inspiration; once in a while a "chip off the old block" bumps the "old timer" from the prize money or the turkey; sometimes a puny little .22 snaps in competition with the tried and true "Betsy Ames." A few weeks ago, I shot in a turkey match where rifles were divided half and half, .22's against the same number of muzzle-loaders for just nine turkeys. We hauled away six of the nine turks; but, best of all, was the hearty invitation to come back New Year's Day. I expect there will be some new rifles there with better peep sights then; in fact, I was warned that "it won't be so easy next time." We will go, although it is a seventy-mile drive, and stick till the last bird is disposed of. Those boys, old and young, deserve another chance to skin us shooting. I enjoyed trimming my two friends more than winning turkeys. They were using the latest creation in heavy rifles, but chose the wrong kind of target. The winner is decided by closest shot to a cross made with pin or knife scratch behind center of impact on aiming bull, which is tacked over the scratch mark and located through bullet holes in paper.

These matches are real democratic institutions. Party lines, religious differences, and social distinction are reduced to nil. The only aristocrat in the bunch is the man who can shoot well—and that means the majority of outdoor men.

"Times have changed considerably," say the veterans of the matches. Once barrels of whisky and hard cider gave social joy to the meet. Not even one-half of one per cent can now help the kick of the big rifles, but tastes have changed, too, so what's the difference? The liquor didn't make the match, as attendance is just as good as before Volstead and his bill.

These matches are not devoid of local color. The "atmosphere" is there in abundance. The picturesqueness of Natty Bumpo or Daniel Boone may have given away to something more modern; and the coon-skin caps and leather leggings may have suffered replacement, but enough of the old-time stuff remains to call to mind the days of log rollings, husking bees and barn raisings.

Competitors now come in auto instead of by horseback and wagon. Buckskin breeches have been supplanted by khakis and corduroys, yet there is a goodly number of carved and curved powder horns, fur-covered bullet pouches and long wiping rods of hickory.

The shooting is always done from prone position, some prefer sling strap, military fashion; other rifles used for hunting have to use the stake for rest, difference in accuracy of both is in doubt and with choice of target to aim on, is always optional with shooter.

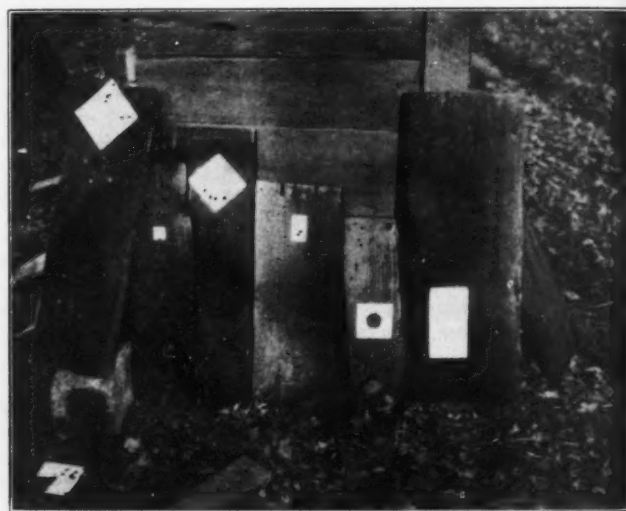
Telescope sights always barred, although personal experiment has proven the scope hasn't a particle of advantage. The distance is never over sixty yards, to place all calibers and loads on equal footing. Close holding is

deciding factor for each shot, not sum of ten shots as on scoring system. The latter has been tried often and found wanting, attendance falls off rapidly after they try it once.

The beef matches are financed by assessment plan. The "Budget" is made up and then each entrant is taxed pro rata for the cost. The prizes consist of half hogs, beef quarters, and the salvage therefrom, such as hide and tallow. The winner for afternoon gets his choice of quarters or eighths.

These are the days of real sport. Through-out, the shooters pass and take the gaff. Good-natured jests fly as fast as the bullets, but do no more harm than the whiffs of white smoke from the old rifles. But underneath it all there is a subdued feeling of seriousness that indicates that each man has pledged himself to knock the center out of his cross every shot if he can. The onlooking youth must not be scandalized by seeing their fathers and grandfathers shoot like amateurs. Then, when it is all over, winners from Muncie, Peru, Pendleton, Walton, Elwood, or sometimes Chicago,

A few of the different targets chosen by individual shooters. Boards are charred black by fire and with a plain white paper aiming point make a most excellent contrast for bone or bright metal sights. Are fine for targeting modern gold or ivory bead hunting sights.



split up the winnings with less fortunate teammates. Really these guntoters of the shooting match belt compose a free masonry whose symbolic language is "Hail, hail, the gang's all here."

After one of these matches an onlooker was heard to say, "It's no wonder the doughboy could shoot so darned straight." He was right; it was in training camps like this with Dad as an example that he learned to shoot the toot out of Teuton.

Mother can teach daughter more cooking style in a week than a fancy domestic science school can in a year, and granddad or his father can teach the rudiments of military science quicker at home than any "top kick" in a strange camp. The present system teaches one man out of each two thousand, (average for my own city); half of those taught to shoot will average non-combatants in war, such as clerks, doctors, ministers and mechanics. The old system taught all that had red blood in their veins and pride of country in their hearts.

The proper way to proceed with a meat shoot match is to print dodgers and have boys place them in parked autos around town a week previous to the match. The club secretary should have post cards mimeographed and mailed to shooters of nearby towns within a radius of seventy miles. They come longer distances once they know they have good times. Your local electric interurban officials will see that your notices are posted up in their small depots along the line. The local and out-of-town papers will all run your notice free as news items. Large city papers are too cold-blooded for this free reading notice though.

The range officer should provide a couple of dozen boards, clean and about two feet long, one for each shooter, regulars provide their own and char them black over fire. Every shooter has his own idea of target, so don't dare regulate its shape, color or size. Some use small squares of blotting paper, others half envelopes if his front sight is silver or bone. N. R. A. shooters use two-

three-inch black bull for aperture front or military square top sight. The idea is to get contrast or opposite color of front sight for background around bull. Always put in notice that all metal sights are permitted, otherwise the muzzle loading clan will strike and demand some good shot stays out with his peep sights. Cater to the old fellows though and keep them coming—it helps the game along.

The club manager should appear with poultry and meats, tagged exact weight, before nine o'clock. Range officer should have dividers to measure distances from center of scratched cross, winners always cut into cross even with tiny twenty-two holes and eyesight alone isn't a satisfactory way of deciding the winner. Shoot for smaller prizes the first thing, larger value when crowd gets there about one o'clock. Designate weight and kind of prize at top of page in notebook. Enter each shooter's name with an "X" for each shot paid for, sometimes four shots per man. When each shoots and the winner is decided, place an "O" after his

(Concluded on page 13)

Colleges Meet in Rifle Match

By C. B. Lister

FOR the first time in the history of the game in this country, eleven major colleges and universities financed teams of riflemen to a shoulder-to-shoulder match on January 19th. Because of the location of the competing colleges, the event was labeled the Northeastern Intercollegiate Gallery Championship, and a real intercollegiate championship event it proved to be.

The match was fired in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, starting at 10:20 P. M. The teams of five firing members were in every case accompanied by a manager, and in several instances brought along alternates, coaches, or spectators from their schools. Conditions of the match were for teams of five, all scores to count for record; ten shots per man in each of the four standard firing positions; range, fifty feet; N. R. A. rules to govern.

Due to the fact that there were but six firing points, it was necessary to divide the match into two sections. Johns Hopkins university, Georgetown University, Norwich, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New York University, and Princeton firing in the afternoon and George Washington, Columbia, Yale, Boston University, and the City College of New York firing in the evening. The blackboard was set up outside the range, on which scores were posted as fast as the relays came off the firing line. Team members who were next in order were gathered in the gun-room immediately behind the range, the range proper being kept clear except for competitors on the firing line, the coach, the range officer, and the statistical officer.

From the firing of the first shot the range operation proceeded without a hitch, relays maintaining an average schedule of twelve minutes including the firing of two sighting shots and ten record shots and the changing of targets. Colonel C. E. Stodter, Director of Civilian Marksmanship, handled the range like a master and in a manner which drew the approval of every man interested in the match. Brigadier General F. H. Phillips, Jr., Secretary of the National Rifle Association and Lieutenant Colonel Frank Maloney, first Vice-President of the N. R. A., were on hand to give the college riflemen the right kind of a send-off in their initial open meeting. Colonel William Libbey, a Director for life in the N. R. A., and President of the Intercollegiate Association of Affiliated Rifle Clubs which sponsored the meet, acted as Executive Officer, and yours truly handled the statistical part of the business. From time to time during the afternoon and evening a number of the old-timers dropped in to lend what assistance was desired of them. Included among these notables were Frank J. Kahrs, Major J. J. Dooley, and Tom Davis.

The college shooters exhibited the same traits as their older brethren on the firing line.

Some teams used Model 52 Winchesters; some used .22 Springfields; some used Peterson-Ballard; some used Savage Model 1910's; some used telescope sights, and some used iron sights. Practically every brand of ammunition was represented, and almost every system of sending men on the firing line that could be evolved. Some schools shot one man over the entire course; some shot the entire team through one stage; some of them shot prone first, sitting second, kneeling third, and standing last. Some reversed the order; some shot prone, then standing—in other words, it was a real rifle match.

The first few men on the line in the afternoon gave no indication as to the ultimate winner. Most of them fired prone first, and practically all of them turned in scores of 98 to 100. As the afternoon progressed, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team began to show its heels to the others, although an occasional low score in the standing position made it appear as though Johns Hopkins or Georgetown might overtake them. With the scores for the afternoon all in, M. I. T. was out in front with a team total of 1809, having turned in the high team score in each of the four positions. Johns Hopkins was second with 1754.

At seven o'clock the second session began firing, G. W. U. jumping into the lead with a prone total of 498, with 490 for Columbia and the City College of New York. In the sitting position, George Washington again distanced all competitors with a total of 491. Yale, which had been five points behind Columbia and City College, made up its deficit and went into second place by a margin of one point over Columbia. In the kneeling position, George Washington turned in a team total of 471 and was safely on its way to victory, Yale adding three more points to its margin over Columbia. In the final stage the last two shooters for George Washington suffered the inevitable "buck," getting the team a total of 407 and permitting Columbia to grab off thus one stage with a total score of 408. Yale slumped badly in the standing position, permitting Columbia to recover their three points handicap, and climb eighteen points ahead.

The final results gave George Washington the victory by a margin of forty-four points over Columbia. Score, George Washington, 1867, Columbia, 1823. M. I. T.'s score of 1809 made during the afternoon landed them third place.

While from the standpoint of the colleges participating in this event, the matter of prime interest was, of course, the decision as to who was the winner, and the relative ranking of the other institutions, the results of greatest importance to the game as a whole were the lessons learned in the conduct of the competition, the preliminary arrangements for the

matches, and the publicity attending the entire program.

This match demonstrated beyond peradventure of doubt that the major institutions of learning are accepting rifle shooting as a sport entitled to the same recognition as the other sports sponsored by the student athletic councils. The tremendous importance of this forward step cannot be overlooked. It is from the colleges and universities that the backbone of the next generation of law-makers and leaders will come. With the interesting of the present undergraduate body in marksmanship, the problem of unwise or vicious fire-arms legislation in the next generation will be largely solved. As a general rule the sport has had hard sledding in the institutions of learning throughout the country for the past several years. The successful staging of the Eastern Intercollegiate Shoulder-to-Shoulder Championship would appear to indicate that the tide has turned. Riflemen everywhere should seize upon this match as the entering wedge for placing the sport on a firm scholastic basis in the high schools and colleges in which they are interested.

The preliminary arrangements for the holding of the match were all that could have been reasonably expected. The management of the Columbia University Team had secured the co-operation of the Vanderbilt Hotel just across the street from the Armory at Thirty-Fourth and Park Avenue, and the hotel officials co-operated splendidly, putting up the rifle teams and the National Rifle Association representatives in splendidly appointed quarters, at rates which were certainly more reasonable than one would be led to expect from New York hostilities of the character of the Vanderbilt. We are not selling hotel space, but the encouragement given the college riflemen in so material a manner by Mr. Charles Wiggins, Manager of the Hotel, deserves the appreciation of everyone interested in the promotion of the game.

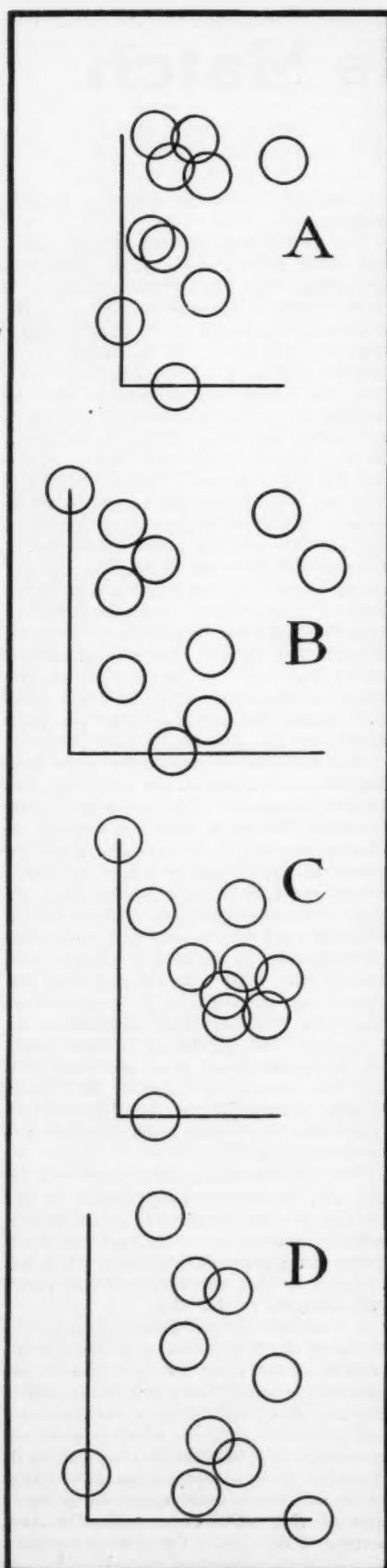
The conditions of the next match will undoubtedly be more clearly defined in the preliminary announcements. Considerable valuable time was lost at the beginning of the match in the preliminary meeting, which was necessary to iron out some indefinite points concerning the ground rules.

A little closer co-operation with headquarters of the N. R. A. in so far as preliminary arrangements are concerned, will also be the result of the experience gained in this match. But very little publicity was secured this time, and due to the late hour at which firing was concluded, an unsatisfactory story had to be submitted to the newspapers giving the results of the match. It would appear to be highly desirable that similar events planned in other sections of the country should be so organized

(Concluded on page 16)

"Sighting In"

By



IF American marksmen fail to retain the International championship there will be no alibi. The final link in the chain which is confidently expected to anchor the Argentine Cup and the Olympic title to American shores, has been forged by indisputable machine rest figures which show that the main battery of the team will consist of 15 rifles capable of averaging groups well within the bull's eye of the International target. If the men who will defend the United States title to championship honors can hold hard and center their groups the rifles will do the rest and leave some latitude to offset the human error.

When the flower of international riflemen meet on the firing line, and each contestant is past master in the art of straight shooting, the balance between victory and defeat is more than likely to be found in the relative degree of excellence of, and the confidence which the individual shooters have in, their rifles and ammunition.

In June and July the pick of American marksmen will again join in shoulder to shoulder contest with the best that Europe can produce. That the United States International and Olympic teams will include the hardest holders of unquestioned ability has been assured through a regional tryout system which may be relied upon to bring to light all available team material before the final elimination. So much, then, for personnel.

Ammunition of an accuracy standard surpassing all previous ballistic achievements in .30 caliber match cartridges is now in process of manufacture under specifications established and approved by the results of the Palma-International Ammunition test held at Aberdeen, December 17.

But since there remained the question of weapons before all preliminaries for participation in the International Matches were com-

Taking an average of the seventy-five groups made by the fifteen rifles selected, the figures show the most accurate barrel to have recorded a figure of merit of 2.29 inches, (being the mean of an extreme vertical of 2.17 and an extreme horizontal of 2.42) and an extreme spread of 2.94 inches; the fifteenth rifle to have recorded a Figure of Merit of 2.69 inches with a grand average of the fifteen weapons giving a Figure of Merit of 2.53 inches, an average extreme vertical of 2.758 inches, an average extreme horizontal of 2.274 inches, and an average extreme spread of 3.13 inches.

There being five shooting members of the International team, averages of the five most accurate barrels are of interest. These figures show an average vertical of 2.55 inches, an average horizontal of 2.176 inches, an average Figure of Merit of 2.358 inches and an average extreme spread of 2.93 inches. All of these figures, so far as the United States is concerned, place the winning of the matches next summer upon the plain proposition of marksmanship since every barrel selected is capable of shooting better than any shooter subject to human error can possibly hold. And although this test was made with 1923 ammunition, it is very unlikely that the 1924 vintage which recorded a Figure of Merit of 2.17 inches at Aberdeen and which will be used by the United States team, will prove any less accurate in these barrels. It must also be remembered that, in its present form, the machine rest, as differentiated from the Mann barrel V-rest, cannot be regarded as consistent as the skilled hard-holder who studies, and familiarizes himself with, and makes compensating allowance for the idiosyncracies of the particular barrel he is shooting.

Sometimes the machine rest error is obvious. For instance the second barrel fired in the Match barrel test—a Pope, 32 inches long, started with a group having an extreme spread of 1.8 inches with a Figure of Merit of 1.45 inches, the dispersion gradually increasing to an extreme spread of seven inches. According to the final figures in the test this rifle would have been relegated to 34th place in the list. Convinced that the rifle had "set-back" in the rest due to improper bedding, a retest was ordered in which the 1.45 inch group was practically duplicated and four other excellent targets with an average Figure of Merit of 2.30 inches which entitled the rifle to second place in the list, one one-hundredth of an inch in merit behind the leader. But machine rest errors, unfortunately, are not always so obvious and the error may not be apparent in the single group, but important in the aggregate measurement of 50 shots.

But one of the greatest surprises of the test and eloquent evidence of the excellence of

Selected Groups from the Match Rifle Test, All Makes of Barrel Represented. A.—Extreme vertical, 1.64 ins.; horizontal, 1.04 ins.; extreme spread, 1.65 ins.; figure of merit, 1.34 ins. B.—Vertical, 1.74 ins.; horizontal, 1.70 ins.; extreme spread, 1.95 ins.; and figure of merit, 1.72 ins. C.—Vertical, 1.85 ins.; horizontal, 1.05 ins.; extreme spread, 1.88 ins.; and figure of merit, 1.45 ins. D.—Vertical, 2.14 ins.; horizontal, 1.75 ins.; extreme spread, 2.40 ins.; and figure of merit, 1.945 inches.

plete, forty super-barrels, the product of the most painstaking workmanship of the Remington, Winchester and Harry M. Pope shops were given a thorough test for accuracy by the Proof House crew of Frankford Arsenal, January 14 and 15.

The rifles, all tested with the same ammunition and fired by the same man, have been graded according to a figure of merit based upon actual measurement of the machine rest groups produced during the trials.

For the Swiss

Kendrick Scofield

the barrels, lies in the fact that the average Figure of Merit for the fifteen selected—2.53 inches—is smaller than the Figure of Merit recorded by the same ammunition in Mann barrels at Quantico, in April 1923, which in round figures was 2.81 inches.

Figuring in the tests at Frankford were twenty Remington, fifteen Winchester and five Pope barrels. These are part of the fifty barrels ordered for the 1923 team, very few of which were used. They were made under general specifications which included those features which the N. R. A. regards as essential to super accuracy and which have been indicated by exhaustive study and experiment, but the manufacturers were given considerable latitude to enable them to produce barrels which in their judgment would give best results, all being chambered and throated for the 1923 ammunition.

The Remington barrels are thirty inches long, rifled with a ten-inch pitch.

The Winchester barrels, also thirty inches long, are of two types. Eight of these tubes have four narrow lands and four very wide grooves, with a twelve-inch pitch; seven were bored with a ten-inch pitch.

Four of the five Pope barrels tested were thirty inches long, rifled with five narrow lands and five wide grooves in fourteen-inch twist. The fifth was a "Long Tom" with a thirty-two-inch barrel.

Following the test, one of each of these three types of rifles were chronographed for velocity, the Pope thirty-two-inch showing 2716.6 foot seconds; the Winchester ten-inch pitch, 2691 foot seconds; the Winchester twelve-inch pitch, 2626 foot seconds, and the Remington 2678 foot seconds as against 2572 foot seconds obtained at the same time from a service type rifle.

The test of the international barrels was run by Frankford Arsenal upon the request of the National Rifle Association, Major L. W. T. Waller, U. S. M. C., the team captain, desiring to determine the relative merits of the barrels so that fifteen might be selected for restocking and resighting and be equipped with set triggers and palm rests, as well as speeded-up firing pins for the use of the 1924 team.

The firing was under the supervision of Major J. S. Hatcher and Captain L. D. Lewis, O. R. C., of the Arsenal Staff, and was done by the proof house crew, that veteran of the ammunition testing game, George Schnerring having charge and Charlie Hogue doing the actual shooting. Present to witness the tests were a number of interested spectators including: Colonel C. E. Stodter, the Director of Civilian Marksmanship; F. J. Kahrs, of the Remington Company; Charlie Groondyke, of

Du Pont; and H. W. Marsh, L. C. Weldin, and C. S. Landis, of Hercules.

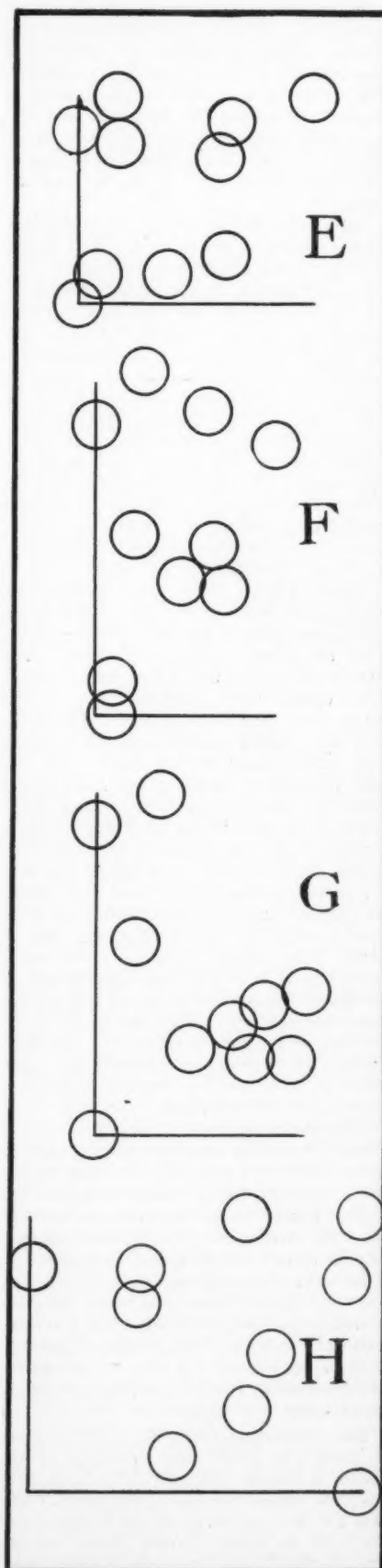
Firing was done over the arsenal range, where all distances from 100 yards to 600 yards are obtainable, and the test progressed rapidly and efficiently except at such times as freight trains were being switched across the line of fire during the morning hours.

The conditions for the test called for a series of five ten-shot groups from each barrel, the extreme verticals, extreme horizontals and extreme spread—the distance between centers of the two most widely separated shots—to be recorded, and from a mean of the extreme verticals and horizontals to be calculated a Figure of Merit by which the rifles would be graded. Firing was done at 300 measured meters from the Frankford Arsenal type of machine rest, the rifles being held by two clamps, one at the receiver bridge and the other twenty inches forward, the butt of stock unclamped. The ammunition specified was the 1923 International Match, manufactured by the Remington Company and consisting of a 180-grain, cupro-nickel jacketed, flat base bullet propelled by 52.5 grains of Du Pont $1\frac{1}{2}$ I. M. R. powder.

During the first day of the test, when eighteen of the rifles were fired, there was constantly blowing a fish-tail wind of from ten to twelve miles velocity. But this, in the light of the complete test figures, seemed to affect the dispersion very little. The average figure of merit for the first eighteen rifles was 2.947 inches. The figure of merit for the twenty-two rifles fired the second day when there was practically no wind, was 2.763 inches. This difference of less than one-fifth of an inch might easily be accounted for by the performance of some of the poorer barrels—if any of the entire forty could be considered

Selected Groups from the Match Rifle Test, All Makes of Barrels Represented. E.—Vertical, 1.40 ins.; horizontal, 1.60 ins.; extreme spread, 2.06 ins., and figure of merit, 1.50 ins. F.—Vertical, 2.24 ins.; horizontal, 1.18 ins.; extreme spread, 2.26 ins., and figure of merit, 1.71 ins. G.—Vertical, 2.26 ins.; horizontal, 1.40 ins.; extreme spread, 2.38 ins., and figure of merit, 1.63 ins. H.—Vertical, 1.85 ins.; horizontal, 2.35 ins.; extreme spread, 2.07 ins., and figure of merit, 2.30 ins.

poor—with averages slightly above three inches. All of which would lead to the conclusion that the effect of wind conditions during the two days was negligible. It is also interesting to note that thirty of the forty barrels did not exceed a figure of merit of 2.94 inches, and that the remainder, which recorded groups above an average of three inches, showed a maximum of 3.53, which is less by nearly one-half inch than the diameter of the International target ten-ring.



So far, because it conforms with the official standard by which the rifles were graded, the relative accuracy of the match barrels has been referred to in terms of figures of merit. This, of course, is an arbitrary figure which is obtained by adding the horizontal and the vertical deviation and dividing by two. To the rifleman, however, the vertical and horizontal measurements are likely to be far more informative.

Again taking the records of the fifteen best rifles, a glance at the extreme spread figures on fifty-shot groups shows a maximum of 3.45 inches, a minimum of 2.82, and an average of 3.126. The extreme verticals show a maximum of 3.23 inches, a minimum of 2.17 and an average of 2.772 inches. The extreme horizontals show a maximum of 2.76 inches, a minimum of 1.74 inches and an average of 2.283 inches. These figures, which can be taken as indicative of group size, mean that a composite of the 150 shots from these fifteen rifles would give a group with an extreme horizontal dispersion of 2.76 inches, an extreme vertical dispersion of 3.23 inches and an extreme spread between centers of the most widely separated shots of 3.45 inches.

There are other figures which perhaps may not be as conclusive as they are interesting but which may be taken for what they are worth.

Of the fifteen selected rifles, eight were Remington barrels, taking first, third, fourth, fifth, eighth, ninth, eleventh, and twelfth places; two were Pope barrels, a thirty-two-inch barrel taking second place and a thirty-inch barrel taking seventh place; and five were Winchester barrels, barrels of this make with a twelve-inch pitch to the rifling taking sixth, tenth and fifteenth places, while barrels with a ten-inch pitch took thirteenth and fourteenth places. In considering these figures, however, it must be remembered that there were twenty Remington barrels to fifteen bearing the Winchester mark and only five from the shop of Harry Pope. Figuring out the results on a percentage basis of 100, Remington landed in the select list forty per cent. of the twenty submitted for test; Pope also landed forty per cent. of the guns he submitted; and Winchester, thirty-three and one-third per cent. After all, this leaves very little to choose from between the different makes.

The detailed results of the test are:

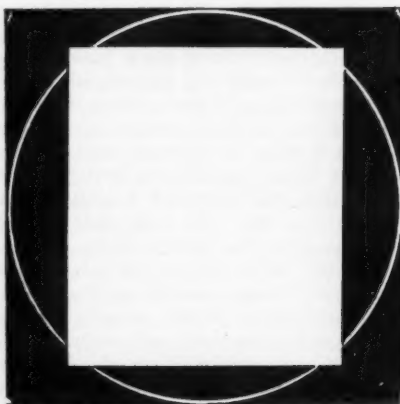
No. 1. Remington barrel No. 1257699; figure of merit, 2.29 ins., an average of five groups as follows: 1.91, 2.40, 1.86, 2.72 and 2.59 inches. The average extreme vertical from this rifle was 2.17 ins.; the average extreme horizontal, 2.42 ins.; and the average extreme spread, 2.94 inches.

No. 2. Pope barrel, thirty-two inches long, No. 1257679; figure of merit, 2.30 inches, being the average of five groups as follows: 2.61, 1.83, 2.60, 3.00 and 1.50 inches. The average extreme vertical for this rifle was 2.87 ins.; the average extreme horizontal, 1.74 ins.; and the average extreme spread, 3.14 inches.

No. 3. Remington barrel No. 1257722; figure of merit, 2.35 inches, being an average of five groups as follows: 2.78, 2.27, 2.32, 1.71 and 2.71 ins. The average extreme vertical for this rifle was 2.42 ins.; the average extreme horizontal, 2.29 ins.; and the average extreme spread, 2.85 ins.

No. 4. Remington barrel No. 1257678; figure of merit, 2.40 inches, being an average of five groups as follows: 2.15, 1.72, 3.44, 2.38 and 2.34 inches. Among this group there is one especially worthy of notice with an extreme vertical of 2.00 ins., and extreme horizontal of 1.44 ins., an extreme spread of 2.06 ins., and a figure of merit of 1.72 ins. For the five targets, the average extreme vertical was 2.61 ins.; the extreme horizontal, 2.20 ins.; and the extreme spread, 2.82 ins.

No. 5. Remington barrel No. 1257719; figure of merit, 2.45 inches, being the average of five groups as follows: 3.15, 2.39, 3.17, 1.34 and 2.23 inches. In this group one of the targets showed an extreme vertical of 1.64 ins., an extreme horizontal of 1.04 ins., an extreme spread of 1.65 ins., with a figure of merit of 1.34 ins. For the five targets, the average extreme vertical was 2.68 ins.; the extreme horizontal, 2.23 ins.; and the extreme spread, 2.90 ins.



How a composite of the 150 shots would look centered on the International target bullseye. This group would give an extreme vertical of 3.23 inches, and an extreme horizontal of 2.76 inches.

No. 6. Winchester barrel, 12-inch pitch, No. 1257688; figure of merit 2.48 inches, being an average of five groups as follows: 2.07, 2.57, 2.95, 2.66 and 2.16 inches. This rifle showed an average extreme vertical of 2.61 ins.; and extreme horizontal of 2.15 ins.; and extreme spread of 3.11 inches.

No. 7. Pope barrel, No. 1257694; figure of merit, 2.53 inches, being the average of five groups as follows: 1.91, 3.35, 2.65, 2.51 and 2.25 inches. This rifle had an extreme vertical of 3.03 ins., an extreme horizontal of 2.03 ins., and an extreme spread of 3.40 inches.

No. 8. Remington barrel No. 1257691; figure of merit, 2.58 inches, being the average of five groups as follows: 1.92, 3.05, 2.37, 3.29 and 2.27 inches. The average extreme vertical for this barrel was 3.10 ins.; the extreme horizontal, 2.06 ins.; and the extreme spread, 3.19 inches.

No. 9. Remington barrel No. 1257708; figure of merit, 2.61 inches, being the average of five groups as follows: 3.27, 2.15, 2.89, 2.27 and 2.50 inches. The average extreme vertical for this rifle is 2.47 ins.; the extreme horizontal, 2.76 ins.; and the extreme spread is 3.11 inches.

No. 10. Winchester barrel, 12-inch pitch, No. 1247717; figure of merit, 2.61 inches, being the average of five targets as follows: 2.97, 2.15, 2.70, 2.50 and 2.75 inches. The average extreme vertical for this barrel was 3.10 ins.; extreme hor-

izontal, 2.13 ins.; and extreme spread, 3.33 inches.

No. 11. Remington barrel No. 1257692; figure of merit, 2.63 inches, being the average of five groups as follows: 3.47, 2.21, 3.32, 1.81 and 2.36 inches. The average extreme vertical for this rifle was 2.75 ins.; the extreme horizontal, 2.52 ins.; and the extreme spread, 3.01 inches.

No. 12. Remington barrel No. 1257677; figure of merit, 2.65 inches, being an average of five groups as follows: 2.62, 2.42, 3.59, 2.06 and 2.56 inches. The average extreme vertical for this barrel was 2.62 ins.; the extreme horizontal, 2.46 ins.; and the extreme spread, 3.20 inches.

No. 13. Winchester barrel, 10-inch pitch, No. 1257676; figure of merit, 2.67 inches, being an average of five groups as follows: 2.37, 2.72, 2.50, 2.91 and 2.87 inches. For this barrel, the average extreme vertical was 2.91 ins.; the extreme horizontal, 2.44 ins.; and the extreme spread, 3.25 inches.

No. 14. Winchester barrel, 10-inch pitch, No. 1257676; figure of merit, 2.67 inches, being an average of five groups, as follows: 2.95, 2.86, 2.20, 2.18 and 3.24 inches. For this rifle the average extreme vertical was 3.19 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.17 ins.; and the extreme spread, 3.45 inches.

No. 15. Winchester barrel, 12-inch pitch, No. 1257686; figure of merit, 2.69 inches, being an average of five groups as follows: 1.87, 1.98, 1.84, 4.67 and 3.10 inches. For this rifle, the average extreme vertical was 2.86 ins.; the extreme horizontal, 2.16 ins.; and the extreme spread, 3.35 ins.

No. 16. Winchester barrel, 12-inch pitch, No. 1257721; figure of merit, 2.69 inches, being an average of five groups as follows: 2.83, 2.55, 2.60, 2.49 and 3.02 inches. For this barrel the average extreme vertical was 3.23 ins.; the extreme horizontal, 2.16 ins.; and the extreme spread, 3.35 inches.

No. 17. Winchester barrel, 12-inch pitch, No. 1255110; figure of merit, 2.69 inches. Extreme vertical, 2.58 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.78 ins.; and extreme spread, 3.66 inches. One of the groups made by this rifle is noteworthy, having an extreme vertical of 1.20 ins., an extreme horizontal of 2.00 ins., and an extreme spread of 2.15 ins., and a figure of merit of 1.60 inches.

No. 18. Remington barrel No. 1257713; figure of merit, 2.70 inches; extreme vertical, 2.93 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.46 ins.; and extreme spread, 3.25 inches.

No. 19. Winchester barrel, 12-inch pitch, No. 1257718; figure of merit, 2.70 inches; extreme vertical, 2.67 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.75 ins.; extreme spread, 3.32 inches.

No. 20. Winchester barrel, 10-inch pitch, No. 1257720; figure of merit, 2.70 inches; extreme vertical, 2.99 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.42 ins.; and extreme spread, 3.39 inches.

No. 21. Remington barrel No. 1257689; figure of merit, 2.72 inches; extreme vertical, 3.06 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.37 ins.; and extreme spread 3.39 ins. There was one exceptional group among the targets made by this rifle giving an extreme vertical of 1.74 inches; extreme horizontal, 1.70 ins.; extreme spread, 1.95 ins.; and figure of merit, 1.72 inches.

No. 22. Remington barrel No. 1257680; figure of merit, 2.75 ins.; extreme vertical, 2.65 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.85 ins.; and extreme spread, 3.50 inches.

(Concluded on page 14)

Home-Made Reloading Tools

By Allen Borders

THE popularity of reloading has become very pronounced during the last few years. This is due in large part to a wide and ever-increasing appreciation of the qualities of the Springfield as a target weapon and the low cost at which components for working-up loads for it may be obtained through the N. R. A. Most of us live in districts so populous that promiscuous shooting with a high power arm is out of the question, and if we can afford but one gun, one rifle that is suitable for target work, for such small game as may be found in our district and is yet powerful enough to take into the north woods if that long-dreamed-of moose hunt ever materializes, we must work up a reduced load, and confine our firing full charge loads, in the interests of economy as well as our neighbors' safety, to an occasional afternoon on the range.

In this role—that is, as a weapon that is suitable as a big game rifle, as a fine target arm and for which re-loading supplies are readily available—the Springfield is supreme. It has smash enough to knock down, and keep down, the largest animal that roams this continent.

But it is its adaptability to reduced loads with gilt-edge accuracy for fine target work or small game shooting, that the service arm shines. This can be attributed in large measure to the efforts of such men as Major Whelen and others in continual experimenting and working out new loads, and in part to the sterling qualities of the rifle as well as the high-grade materials furnished the re-loader by the D. C. M.

The rifle enthusiast will find when he goes to purchase his reloading tools that these very necessary implements will make as deep a hole in his bank account as the outlay for his fine rifle did; and if he includes a set of the best powder scales—and what reloader will consider any other?—their cost will be very much more than a Springfield. The gun crank, unless he is blessed with a fatter pocketbook than most of us can boast, either then and there gives up all hope of ever exercising that deep-rooted, if somewhat vague conviction that he can develop loads that not only cost no more than .22's but will give more "hits," will make that group just a little smaller—or he sets to work to make his own tools.

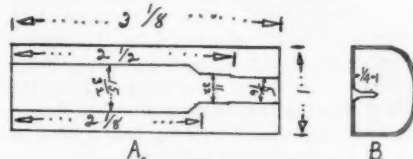
Making a set of high-grade reloading tools, while requiring a knowledge of certain fundamental principles, is a task by no means impossible, or even difficult for the amateur.

The tools and scales shown in the sketches and described hereafter are designed on a strictly scientific basis, but the practicability of the methods described as well as the high degree of efficiency of the tools has been thoroughly tried by experiments extending over several years.

In sketch 1 are shown the tools used in seating the bullet in the case. A indicates the

tool which holds case while the bullet is seated and which, for lack of a better name, we will hereafter call the holder. It is made of steel, and is bored out to a close approximation of the breech end of the rifle barrel. It is made about three-sixteenths inch shorter than the over all length of a standard loaded cartridge. The office of such a tool is to hold the case immovable, or nearly so, so its mouth will center the base of the bullet, and to hold the case in such position that its axis coincides with the axis of the bullet while it is being seated. Second, bullets must all be seated to a uniform depth; and, thirdly, it must be capable of performing these operations with a reasonable amount of speed, and with the chances of error reduced to a minimum.

The tools illustrated will perform these functions with an absolute certainty. In the following it will be assumed that the tool is to be made for the Government 30-06, and the dimensions given are correct for this cartridge, it being considered that reamers in commercial size only are available. It is obvious that tool can be bored to suit any cartridge.



Sketch 1.—Holder and Caps

Chuck a piece of one-inch cold rolled or machine steel in the lathe and cut off to a length of three and one-eighth inch. Both ends should be faced perfectly square. It should then be centered with a center drill, and drilled and reamed fifteen-thirty-seconds to a depth of two and one-eighth inches. Now drill and ream eleven-thirty-seconds to a depth of two and one-half inches measuring from the face of the tool. Accuracy in these dimensions—that is, depth of holes—is of no importance, and by reaming about one-sixteenth inch deeper than necessary we obviate the possibility of mouth or shoulder of case striking before it fully enters the tool. Finally, drill and ream a five-sixteenths inch hole through the tool, and this part of the job is completed.

If a standard loaded cartridge is now placed in the chamber of this tool so that its base is flush it will be found that the bullet extends out the other end for a distance of three-sixteenths inch; also, that the base fits snugly and without appreciable play, but that the neck of shell and bullet fit rather loosely.

In so far as the neck of the case is concerned, this play, although objectionable, cannot, practicably, be overcome. In any lot of cases, even of the same manufacture, the necks vary a few thousandths, due to differences in thickness of the walls, and eleven-thirty-seconds is about the smallest fixed

dimension that will take care of the largest.

We can, however, make the bullet an exact fit, and if this is done the function first mentioned, namely, to bring axis of case and bullet in line during the seating operation, is fulfilled regardless of any slight play in the neck. The diameter of the bullet is .308, and a five-sixteenths reamer will cut to .3125. This reamer can be sized by honing each of its flutes with an oil stone until it will cut just large enough to admit the bullet a snug fit. However, if you do not care to go to the expense of half a dollar for a new reamer, which such a procedure would probably entail, this hole can be reamed five-sixteenths and the alignment of bullet and case will be held extremely close—closer, probably, than commercial tools will maintain.

Now make the seating tool, or "cap." This is shown at B, Sketch 1, and is also made of one-inch steel. Chuck it in the lathe and, after facing its end square, drill a one-eighth hole to depth of one-fourth inch. Now, with a very small center drill, drill out this hole so that, when this cap is pressed firmly against the face of the holder, the bullet will be seated to the correct depth.

To obtain the greatest possible accuracy, the bullet should extend out of the case sufficiently to allow it to just touch the lands when the cartridge is seated in the rifle chamber. Seat a bullet in an empty case to this depth. Now press face of holder against the face of cap and try hole in cap for depth by placing cartridge in its chamber. It should enter until its base is exactly flush with end of holder. If it does not go in far enough drill hole in cap deeper; if it goes too far, face off cap.

In operation, the case, with mouth chambered, primed and containing powder charge, is placed in the holder, the base of which is then set on an iron or steel block that has been filed smooth and square. Admit base of bullet at top of tool. Place cap on bullet—make sure point of bullet enters hole—and force the cap down firmly to the face of the holder. It is evident that all the bullets will be seated to precisely the same depth.

The other operations of reloading are capping, de-capping and re-sizing. Sketch 2 shows these tools—resizer made of an old pair of pliers—as well as the reloading block, and the manner in which it is used. No further attempt will be made here to describe these tools, as they are easily made, even by the novice, in this or some other form that is suggested.

In the foregoing, it has been assumed that a lathe and the tools usually provided for this machine are available. It is, of course, realized that not all reloaders have access to this useful tool, but there are few of us, indeed, who cannot reach a town, and any contract shop will allow the use of their machines at a charge of from fifty cents to one dollar per hour, and, if you do not possess the skill

necessary to operate them, will furnish a machinist at about seventy cents per hour additional. Any mechanic can easily do all the machine work in less than half an hour, and as the cost of the steel—outside the pliers—is covered by a quarter it is apparent that even this procedure will impose no undue strain on the Xmas fund. If the latter method is pursued you should carefully make a list of all the tools, such as drills and reamers, that will be required from the tool room, as well as sketches showing the exact dimensions, so that the work, once started, can be executed with

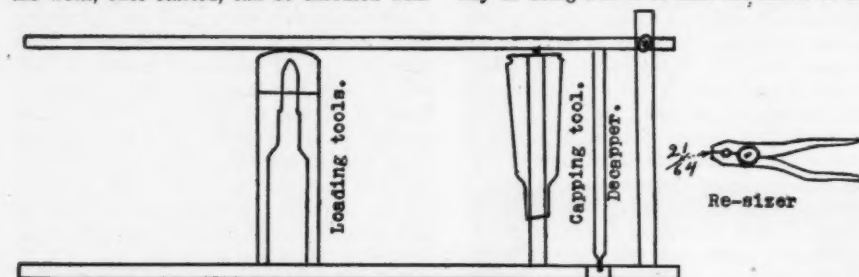
weighing about 150 grains, and capable of weighing your powder charges with a uniformity that far exceeds the requirements of the most exacting of reloaders.

At its center press a large steel needle through the beam. This needle is to form the pivotal point, or approximation of the balancing knife edge, and its axis should be at exactly right angles to the axis of the beam. This needle is designated by the letter "C" in Sketch 3. Two needles are now annealed, and their "eyes" rounded out. Probably the best way of doing this is to heat the heads of the

to within one-half inch of each other, and then file them down so they are even and parallel. Bring each to a rather sharp edge, leaving the top edges, on which the needle rolls, about one-thirty-second inch wide. Punch two holes in bottom of this "U," which is then nailed to an oak block about one inch square, and four inches in height. This block is then secured in the center of the larger wooden base as shown. The upright blocks at the ends of this base, shown in sketch, are merely to confine the movements of the beam to rather narrow limits, so that when one weight is removed the opposite end of beam will rest on block. On side of base, even with one end of the beam, attach a small upright, and on this mark off a scale.

In operation the pans are looped over the hooks and the central needle rests on the edges of the "U." In weighing care should be taken that beam does not touch sides of "U," or any other object, but swings freely on its pivotal needle. On the scale make a short line that coincides with the needle in end of the beam when the beam is level, and in weighing your powder make sure each charge weighed brings the needle down until it vibrates at this mark.

If the reloader makes certain the beam touches no object and the needle is brought down to mark on scale for each charge, he will find that his charges are weighed with a uniformity that is almost unbelievable. I recently tested a number of powder charges weighed on a set of scales made, substantially, in the manner described above. I am an exceedingly cautious reloader, but I exercised no more than usual care in weighing this batch.



Sketch 2.—Loading Block and Method of Holding Tools. Cases Shown Exaggerated

the utmost expediency. Any mechanic worthy the name can turn out this work for you without further instructions than are contained in Sketch 1.

THE SCALES

Scales can be divided into two general classes—spring loaded and beam, or balanced type. Spring loaded scales, because of their tendency to easily get out of order, the never-absent element of uncertainty regarding the spring tension and their variations will not be considered here.

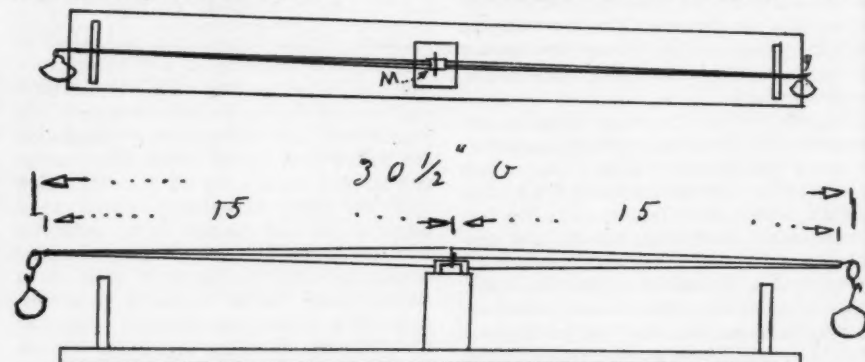
Beam scales, correctly designed and made, are one of the most delicate and accurate instruments known to science. And, strangely enough, the novice, if he thoroughly grasps the fundamental requirements of this sensitive machine, and is capable of exercising painstaking care, can produce a set that, so far as the practical requirements of the reloader are concerned, are equal to the finest in existence. And he can do all the work in his "den," needing no tools or material that is not to be found around the well regulated household, and at no expenditure further than the cost of three ordinary steel needles.

The sensitiveness of a beam scale depends on several factors. It must be pivoted at its center, and its pivotal point here, as well as for the scale pans, should be knife edges. Also, its sensitiveness increases very rapidly as the length of the arms is increased, and the parts of the scale made light in weight. Such a scale can be made so delicate that it will turn with one millionth of its own weight.

Take an ordinary white pine board, three-eighths inch in thickness that has been well seasoned and is free from knots and nail holes. Saw off a strip one-half inch wide and thirty inches long. With wood rasp and sand paper work this down into a smooth, round rod, keeping as straight as possible. This rod should be three eighths inch in diameter at its center, and taper down to three-sixteenths inch at either end. You now have your beam,

needles, and, while hot, drive a very small round punch in the eye. These needles are then pressed into each end of the beam, so that they extend about one-fourth inch out of the wood.

Now take a piece of fine wire that will enter the needle eye easily. This wire should be of a size that nearly fills the hole, but should move easily, so that the scale pans may freely swing to their center of gravity. Bring the ends of wire together forming a loop as shown, and turn the twisted ends up into a hook to receive the loop of the scale pans.



Sketch 3.—The Scales. The Beam, Scale Pans, Loops and Pivotal needle, M, shown exaggerated for Purpose of Illustration

Out of the thinnest tin obtainable make your scale pans. Make them no larger than absolutely necessary, so they may be as light as possible. These pans can be shaped with a ball pein hammer. In opposite sides make small holes through which is passed short strands of very fine wire. This wire should have very small loops at its center to engage the hooks. It is important that both pans be identical in weight, as they should balance equally.

We are now ready to make the knife edges, or bearing points, for the pivotal needle. This bearing point is shown at M, Sketch 3, (exaggerated). Take a piece of thin steel or sheeting and cut a strip one-half by two inches, and form into a sharp "U." Bring the edges

Twenty charges were weighed, and the finest tested scales obtainable indicated no variations greater than one-tenth grain. I believe that if extreme care was exercised that charges could be weighed without variations greater than one-twentieth grain in weight.

Such a scale can be graduated and will give good results, but this is not recommended; chiefly for the reason that the fulcrum points might be shifted, and also because the wooden beam will absorb moisture, and will warp. The changes due to these causes would of course be slight, but they are always an ever-present and unpleasant possibility. The man who will take the trouble to reload is usually

(Continued on page 13)

The Perfect .22 Single Shot Pistol

Third Paper—The Smith and Wesson

By Henry Walter Fry

WE NOW come to the last American made model of the various kinds of .22 single shot pistol that I proposed to describe. There are some of foreign make about which I may have a little to say, but they are imported into this country in such very small numbers as to be outside the region of practical consideration by any man who wishes to fit himself out with a suitable pistol for accurate target shooting.

The ten-inch .22 single shot Smith & Wesson is almost the only survivor of the number and variety that were at a shooter's choice twenty years ago did he propose to take up the pleasant and interesting pastime of target shooting with the small-bore single hand arm. Then the budding pistol enthusiast had at his disposal the Wurflein, Remington, Stevens' Lord, Conlin, Gould, Diamond and off-hand models, and the Smith & Wesson, most of them in barrel lengths varying from six to ten inches, and in

my very good friends at the Springfield works, that is not the way that a proper single shot pistol is worked out at all, but from butt to muzzle should be evolved on purely separate and independent lines. I think that a firm like the Smith & Wesson could have afforded to have done this, and after careful study of the best models of Europe where the single shot (duelling) pistol has been brought to the highest pitch of perfection, have given us a single hand target arm in which the best features of the highest-class foreign design would have been combined with the equally high-class American material, ingenuity, workmanship and perfection of finish, and the result would have been a pistol unequalled in the whole world instead of being one that, in certain points, is open to quite serious criticism.

There are two models of .22 single shot Smith & Wesson in active use among the mem-

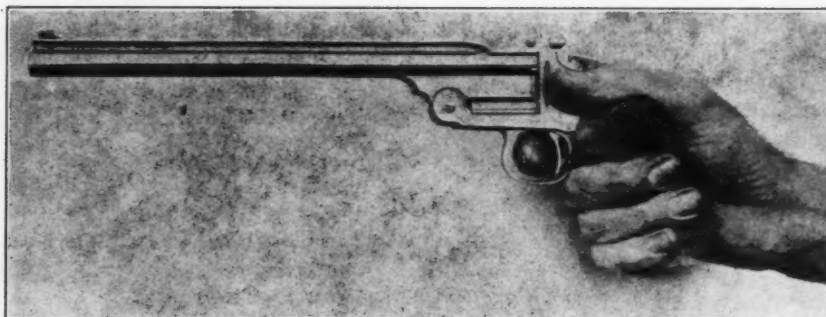
outfit, whereby with one frame and lockwork it was possible to make up either a .38 caliber five-chambered pocket revolver or a ten-inch single shot target pistol.

The present model of single shot, the Perfected, which is made only with a ten-inch barrel and in .22 caliber, has been made by modifying the lock frame of the .38 caliber, five-shot, double action Perfected Model Pocket Revolver and equipping it with a target barrel and target grip of checkered walnut, the result being a single shot pistol with a double action lock, one-half of which is never brought into action, "the which," as the late Mr. Euclid would occasionally remark during the course of one of his celebrated geometrical discussions, "is absurd."

I think it is a pity to have applied checkering to the grip for fine checkering—and it is not at all suitable unless cut very fine indeed—is a trade almost an art in itself, and



Above: Ten-inch Smith & Wesson, Model 1891, Single action. No longer manufactured. Formerly made with six-, eight- and ten-inch barrels, and in .22, .32 and .38 calibers. Break-open pattern with lift up locking catch and extractor drawing fired shell clear of the chamber. Good points: Moderate weight, good extracting action, light hammer, smooth and easy working mainspring. High class material and finish. Perfect functioning of all parts. Barrel line low down in hand. Faults: Trigger too straight and narrow. Handle too small in the upper part and set at too sharp an angle on frame.



Above: Above pistol, grasped in the hand, thumb resting in groove and second finger supporting handle in rear of trigger guard.

Above Center: Ten inch .22 Smith & Wesson, Perfected Model, double action. Identical in design with Model 1891 in most points except in the lock, which is double action. Good points: The same as those of the single action model with the addition of a better form of trigger. Faults: Also the same as those of Model 1891, with the addition of the double action to the lock, which is superfluous in a single shot pistol. Above: Model 1891, fitted with special grip, with ample fullness for the fork of the hand in the upper part.

the case of the Lord, Gould and Conlin Models to twelve inches.

For many years the Smith & Wesson firm has had an honored name for unsurpassed super-excellence of material, workmanship and finish in all its productions, and those of its single shot .22's, both old and new models, are fully up to the very high standard maintained by this celebrated factory. I only wish I could say as much for their designs, but, alas, I cannot. For, to tell the truth, I do not class either model of the Smith & Wesson single shot .22 as a pistol pure and simple at all, not being designed as a whole for that special and particular purpose but as a combination of a revolver frame and lockwork, .22 barrel and target handle, and with all deference to

bers of the various pistol clubs of this country. the old, or 1891 Model, which, though no longer manufactured, is still in demand among experienced target shots, and the newer model, which is still being turned out at the Springfield factory. The former was made by taking the frame and lockwork of the five-shot, single action, .38 caliber pocket revolver, 1891 Model, and attaching a target handle and a six-, eight- or ten-inch single shot barrel and extractor, and in either .22, .32 S & W, or .38 S & W calibers, giving the prospective purchaser no less than nine different pistols to choose from. But, of course, for accurate target work the ten-inch .22 was the only one that would be seriously considered. In those days it was possible to buy a case containing the complete

only possible to be applied to very high-grade arms in the making of which time and labor are no object, and not at all possible on arms turned out on any quantity production system. In my opinion polished walnut grips which can be turned out easily in quantities and which cling just as closely to the palm of the hand would have been better than the coarse-cut checkering which the system under which the pistols are turned out compels the factory to use.

Both the 1891 and the Perfected Models have many points in common as illustrations show: the long, slender barrel with the hollow rib on top to give it strength and stiffness; the neat locking catch, a shade less handy to

(Continued on page 16)

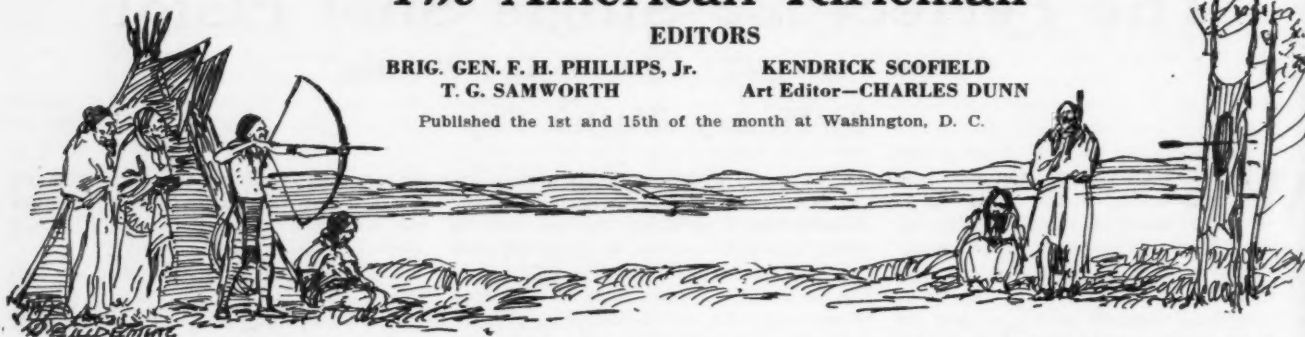
The American Rifleman

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MEMBERS of the Denver, Colorado, Police Department staged a Turkey Shoot on November 17. As a result, all patrolmen and detectives will be required to undergo a systematic course of instruction in marksmanship. This is because the Denver Commissioner of Safety was present and later

What Came of a Turkey Shoot

reported that during the Turkey Shoot several members of the force displayed such ignorance of the use of firearms as to be dangerous to themselves and to bystanders. There is no ground for the belief apparently prevalent in so many police departments that when a man dons a patrolman's "harness" he is straightway invested with ability as a shot. There is no possible excuse for arming a man ignorant of the use of firearms. There is no reason why any police chief should remain in ignorance of the abilities of his patrolmen as marksmen until a Turkey Shoot, the wounding of a bystander, or the killing of a policeman because he could not defend himself, discloses the state of affairs. The Denver authorities are to be congratulated upon the attempt they are making to remedy this state of affairs so far as Denver is concerned.

More such training will do more to discourage crime than the passage of the Sullivan laws that so many Police Departments are urging. Incidentally every man who is against the Sullivan type of law will find Captain Crossman's story on anti-firearm laws in the December "Field and Stream" good reading.

* * * *

UPON the best of authority, Americans have been warned that Soviet Russia is endeavoring to gain a firm foothold in this country. This is the opinion of the Secretary of State—himself a lawyer of no mean attainments, and naturally a conservative. Under the circumstances, the opinion of Secretary Hughes bears not only the imprint of sincerity but of verity, and should command intelligent consideration as a highly probable

What About the Soviet?

eventuality. That a Soviet, which was in the beginning, and is now nothing more than, an organized and strongly centralized minority, has been able to successfully dominate so numerically great a nation as Russia only contributes to the logic of Mr. Hughes' opinions. And the danger to us which may lie in any Soviet dream of empire is not to be discounted, especially in view of the criminally idiotic attempts of a certain ilk of deluded reformers to obtain the adoption of anti-firearm laws.

While white Americans are beginning to question the origin of funds used in anti-firearm propaganda the Russian Soviet should not be overlooked as a possible and highly probable source.

Since an unarmed nation is to all intents and purposes an easily subjugated nation, it requires no stretch of the imagination to realize that Soviet Moscow would look with favor upon and lend support to any campaign which would result in an unarmed citizenry. In fact, to have instituted the present propaganda wave would have been a logical method of Soviet attack upon this Government.

In any event, the enforcement of such laws would be a most fortuitous circumstance in the eyes of the Red. In this, as in other things, the disciples of Lenine and Trotsky have much in common with the gangster. That which will wipe out the thug—an armed and alert citizenry—will be equally effective against the Red. Which is another and very potent reason why legislation which deprives the householder of his weapons in fact, if not in theory, should not be tolerated.

* * * *

THE series, "Selling Organized Rifle Shooting" now running, is presented to the rifle clubs of this country at this particular time with a definite purpose in view—that of placing in the hands of club secretaries and executive committees a definite practical plan for extension, during the season when it may best be applied.

Clubs feeling the need of new blood should immediately launch their membership campaign so that the new members may be brought in and acclimated in time to prepare for the spring outdoor matches which this year present especially attractive competitions for the newcomer in the ranks of riflemen. Initiated into the shooting routine of the club they then fall naturally into the service rifle record shooting usually held during the summer and are keen for the gallery matches of the late fall and winter.

The club whose officers postpone a drive for membership is making a great mistake. The shooting game has been given more general publicity within the past few months than ever before and unless advantage is taken of this it will soon be too late to cash in on the fact that the general public just now has its vision centered on shooting as an attractive national sport. The shooting activities of the coming year are also calculated to carry the newcomer along on a tide of high enthusiasm.

DO IT NOW.

'Nother Hot Dawg

By C. C. Finn

NOT for sale this time, thanks much. Most of you remember that I illustrated a Hot Dog in this publication some time back and offered to part with copies at \$1.50 per part. Well, right away a rush of two orders came in so I hopped down to the gunsmith and said, "Make me some more of these, at once." Did he glow all over with pleasure?—not a glow. Said he made the one for me for the price he did because he was sorry for me and wanted to get me out of the shop. Well, then the trouble began. Had to find someone who would sell me tubing; finally got that and then put in a day amongst machine shops which were crying for business before one of them would take a chance, and the poor chap who finally made them lost so much money that it near broke my heart. I have four—count 'em FOUR—Hot Dogs for cleaning the .22 Savage and when they are gone, they're gone.

Therefore this new Hot Dog is offered free; make it yourself. In our pistol range we have a devil of a time putting up spotting scopes. Walter Hinckley has been hiding a coal-oil can for years on top of which he lays his scope. Jack Agutter has a dewdad screwed to a post near where he shoots which holds a scope so nicely that Jack forgets it for weeks; I just returned it to him this morning. As there is only one good hiding place for a coal-oil can: thinks I, "If Belding and Fecker can make scope mounts, I know I'm a lot smarter." So said, so did. Here's the pictures to prove it.

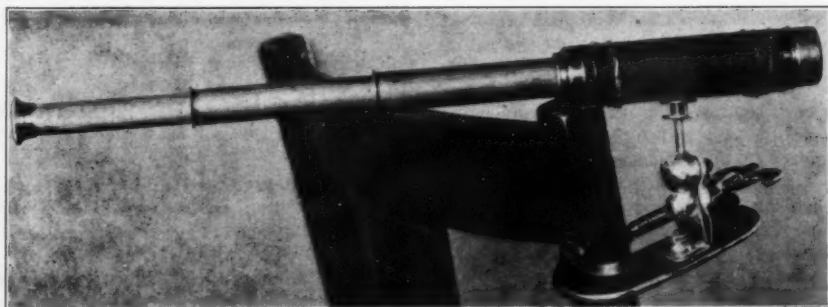


FIG. 2

Cut No. 1. Part No. 1 is a three-inch "C" clamp of malleable iron and costs fifty cents out here on the frontier. Part No. 2 is an Octopod.* Huh! Gosh, you're ignorant—look in the encyclopedia. "A slimy, carnivorous, octopodial deep sea inhabitant with omnivorous appetite and irascible disposition"—no, here it is, "A name invented by the Eastman Kodak Co. for an article also invented by them." Go to the nearest drug store, but if they give you something to drink when you ask for an Octopod, they're mistaken. Hate to boost Eastman, he refused to buy a patent of mine which I still know is a wonder. Part No. 3 is a five-inch length of light angle iron fastened to the Octopod where the camera would ordinarily go and Parts No. 4 are stout

rubber bands to make the scope adhere to Part No. 3. The "C" clamp can be made to adhere to most anything and the Octopod sticks all together. Picture No. 2 shows the scope stuck to a chair.

Right here I want to ask a favor. I have been sending in bright and welcome articles to this publication for years and years, made their fortune so to speak and never anything much back for it. But now I want something. It's described on page three of the Jan. 1, 1924 issue, column 2 line 10, Palma A cartridges, initial velocity twenty-seven thousand four hundred and forty-eight feet. O Boy, talk about a He-man, outdoor cartridge. Don't want many, just a few for Fred Berger, Bill Knoble and me because we mightn't live through the pleasure. And on page 5, column 2, line 17. I want a few of those, Radius Five

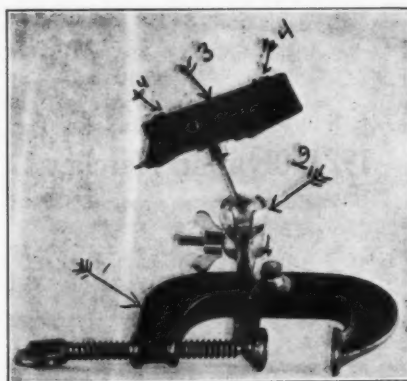


FIG. 1

hundred seventy-four and a half inches. Just a few to slip into the bandolier of a dear friend when we shoot Member's match this year.

Home-Made Tools

(Concluded from page 10)

somewhat rabid on the subject of uniformity in his powder charges.

The best way is to have a standard for each load. Thus, suppose it is desired to work up a reduced load for the 30-06, and eighteen grains of DuPont No. 80 powder is to be used. Take a .22 caliber bullet and cut it down to eighteen grains. Your druggist will probably cut this lead down to proper weight for you. Place this weight in the

powder pan, and in the opposite pan add weights until the needle balances at the mark on the scale. This standard should be marked and always used when working up this particular charge; and in like manner make standards for any other charges you may desire to work up.

The greatest difficulty to be experienced with scales so extremely sensitive as these is their tendency to vibrate. These vibrations, however, are not entirely absent from even the shortest beam scales, and after a little practice the annoyance and delay due to these vibrations will be greatly diminished. Probably the best method is to pour the powder in the pan from a measure that has been found, by experiment, to contain enough powder to bring the needle down to within about one inch of the mark on scale. With a small dipper add powder—a very small amount is required—until the needle is vibrating at the mark. These vibrations will soon settle down until the movement of the needle is not greater than one-half inch, and a little practice will make one so adept in locating these vibrations equally above and below the mark that charges not only can be weighed with a fair degree of speed, but also with an absolute certainty that they do not vary more than one-tenth grain.

Selling Rifle Shooting

(Concluded from page 4)

name and divide prizes at end of day. Ho! all quarters or dimes in hands till proper cost of prize is taken in, then let them shoot for it.

Many variations will suggest themselves for different seasons, such as fountain pens, good makes that will really write, thermos bottles. Don't put up cleaning rods that won't fit the winner's rifle or knives that winner won't ever go to the North Woods to use. Sugar in fifty-pound bags and large hams can be used by all alike. If crowds are large, put up a real honest railway watch of the fifty-dollar kind, twenty-one jewel, charge a dollar a shot or five shots for five dollars, closest one to count. This large prize takes a large crowd to put it over.

Don't let N. R. A. cracks ring in anything along scoring system. The above methods have been used for hundreds of years in America and have been found more satisfactory than all others or they wouldn't draw crowds today. Deviate one bit from what they are all used to and your shoot will fizzle next time you send out notices, and you will have to go back to the same droll practice with two or three attending, no interest, nothing to compete for.

The usual club range reminds me of nothing more than cross roads store with local talent sitting around on soap boxes whittling and spitting. Someone remarks that "Joel Sanders' cow died last Tuesday," then ask dealer to show you his cash returns for evening—two items, mail pouch for one, cake of soap for someone else. Dealer has to lose whole evening away from family, furnish fuel and then clean the floor and spittoon for them, all to accommodate some belated shopper.

* A ball and socket joint.

The indoor rifleman, there are usually two or three per club, eats up the entire club's income, and in our club has put us into the insolvent class a couple of times. In the few years we have existed, all told, the indoor clan won one match at State meet—just a small medal for the team. One more thing and I am done. Don't mooch, beg, or solicit useless merchandise prizes from dealers; buy good prizes, pay cash and get the money all back.

One shot is fired for each *piece* of meat in a match. The popular fee for village beef shoots is two to four dollars, twenty to forty shooters pay for selected prime fed steer hung in local butcher shop till eight choices or four are shot for; twenty shooters at four dollars pay for four quarters of beef and four quarters of big hog. The last shoot, at Pendleton, was thirty-six entries, and my first and sixth place shots brought me first quarter beef and first fifty pounds fine pork. Another shot brought a twenty- and three fifteen-pound turkeys, and one brought me nothing but regrets for chang-

Post cards similar to this one, together with a few hand-written notices tacked around the cross roads are all that is necessary to insure a large turnout at any Hoosier rifle match.

Dear Sir;

Yourself and friends are invited to attend a rifle match, for turkeys, to be held in Tritts grove at Walton next Wednesday November, 28, 1923 starting at nine o'clock A.M.

The contest will be open to all with no restrictions except all the sights must be metallic and not contain glass.

Bring your own targets and a board to suit yourself.

BE THERE

Arthur Litt

ing my rifle. I used Peterson .22 ballard to win turkeys and German .32 Winchester Special to win beef and pork, a hen and duck were only salvage from two other matches when my friend turned on me and almost rubbed it in for good measure.

Position, standing. The body of the shooter shall be supported on both legs without other support. Kneeling: A soft cushion is permitted under the leg on the condition that the foot and the knee touch the ground and that the elbow rests on the knee. Prone: The shooter can place himself in the line of fire or at an angle on the ground or on a mat on the condition that the upper part of the body shall be supported by the two elbows and that the forearms shall not touch the ground or the mat.

Among the special regulations for the pistol matches are these provisions:

The match will take place on the 18th and 19th of June at the regular hour of shooting.

The shooting will be done at a distance of 50 meters on a target 0 m 50 in diameter with black bullseye of 0 m 20, the entire target divided into ten zones counting from one to ten points.

Each competitor will fire 60 shots with arm free without support. Each series of ten shots will be fired without interruption.

"Sighting In" For the Swiss

(Continued from page 8)

No. 23. Remington barrel No. 1257716; figure of merit, 2.79 ins.; extreme vertical, 2.93 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.66 ins.; extreme spread, 3.28 inches.

No. 24. Remington barrel No. 1257701; figure of merit, 2.80 ins.; extreme vertical, 2.69 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.92 ins.; extreme spread, 3.23.

No. 25. Winchester barrel, 12-inch pitch, No. 1257697; figure of merit, 2.81 ins.; extreme vertical, 2.64 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.99 ins.; extreme spread, 3.52 inches.

No. 26. Remington barrel No. 1257712; figure of merit, 2.86 ins.; extreme vertical, 3.33 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.40 ins.; extreme spread, 3.72.

No. 27. Winchester barrel, 12-inch pitch, No. 1257681; figure of merit, 2.87 ins.; extreme vertical, 2.99 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.74 ins.; extreme spread, 3.34 inches.

No. 28. Remington barrel No. 1257711; figure of merit, 2.89 ins.; extreme vertical, 3.36 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.42 ins.; extreme spread, 3.57 inches.

No. 29. Remington barrel No. 1257702; figure of merit, 2.90 ins.; extreme vertical, 3.14 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.67 ins.; extreme spread, 3.91 inches.

ONE WAY OF SELLING RIFLE SHOOTING TO YOUR COMMUNITY

In the series of articles "Selling Rifle Shooting to Your Community," no effort was made to outline a definite program, for the obvious reason that no definite program would meet the requirements of every community. The attempt was to outline general principles only. The most fundamental principle of selling is that of supplying a need. If the prospect realizes his need for the commodity of service offered, the business of selling merely consists of taking his order. On the other hand it may be necessary to first convince the prospect that he actually needs the thing that is offered him before his order can be taken. It is with this latter type of activity that we must commonly associate the term of salesmanship.

In a great many communities this latter type of selling must be adopted for the rifle shooting game. The citizens do not realize the need for training in marksmanship and the need for more of an outdoor life and closer fellowship with one another which the rifle range affords.

In other sections of the country the interest in rifle shooting is already in existence. The people already want to shoot, and in such a community it is only necessary to give them what they want in order to sell them on the club. Such a situation exists in many rural localities and is very aptly described by Mr. Lovell in the accompanying article. The exact program which has proven so successful in Indiana will not attain the same degree of success everywhere, but there are many communities where it will work. The underlying principle, that of giving a majority of the shooters what they want in the way they want it, is the important point to bear in mind, no matter where your club may be located.

1924 Olympic Matches

(Continued from page 2)

Shooters: 5 per nation.

Number of shots: 60 for each shooter (6 series of 10 shots). 18 sighting shots authorized.

PRIZES

Prize of honor: Trophy of the Shooting Society of Lyon: 2,000 francs in money, medal or work of art of the value of 600 francs and diploma.

2nd prize: 1,500 francs and medal or work of art of the value of 400 francs and diploma.

3rd prize: 1,000 francs and medal or work of art of the value of 300 francs and diploma.

4th prize: 800 francs and medal or work of art of the value of 200 francs.

5th prize: 700 francs and medal or work of art of the value of 100 francs.

6th prize: 600 francs and silver medal.

7th prize: 500 francs and silver medal.

8th prize: 400 francs and silver medal.

9th prize: 300 francs and silver medal.

10th prize: 200 francs and silver medal.

Grand diploma with classification of all the nations participating. Prize in gold. Small medal in gold to the champion and in silver to the second champion.

Total value of the prizes given in this list 10,225 francs.

Among the special regulations for matches with the rifle are these provisions:

The match will take place the 14th, 15th and 16th of June at the hours designated for shooting.

The shooting will be done at a distance of 300 meters on a target of 1 meter in diameter with black bullseye of 0 m 60. The total target is divided into ten zones, from one to ten points.

Each competitor will fire 120 shots; 40 standing; 40 kneeling and 40 prone, the positions conforming to the requirements of the following paragraph. Each series of ten shots will be fired without interruption. Ten sighting shots are authorized in each of the three positions.

No. 30. Pope barrel No. 1257706; figure of merit, 2.94 ins.; extreme vertical, 3.74 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.15 ins.; extreme spread, 4.05.

No. 31. Winchester barrel No. 1257032; figure of merit, 2.97 ins.; extreme vertical, 3.65 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.29 ins.; extreme spread, 3.94.

No. 32. Winchester No. 1257675; figure of merit, 3.12 ins.; extreme vertical, 3.37 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.87 ins.; extreme spread, 4.01.

No. 33. Pope barrel No. 1257698; figure of merit, 3.25 ins.; extreme vertical, 3.56 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.95 ins.; extreme spread, 4.23.

No. 34. Pope barrel No. 1257704; figure of merit, 3.27 ins.; extreme vertical, 3.99 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.56 ins.; extreme spread, 4.11.

No. 35. Winchester barrel No. 1257687; figure of merit, 3.31 ins.; extreme vertical, 3.77 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.86 ins.; extreme spread, 4.26.

No. 36. Remington barrel No. 1257705; figure of merit, 3.35 ins.; extreme vertical, 4.14 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.57 ins.; extreme spread, 4.43.

No. 37. Winchester barrel No. 1257682; figure of merit, 3.40 ins.; extreme vertical, 3.42 ins.; extreme horizontal, 3.38 ins.; extreme spread, 4.20.

No. 38. Remington barrel No. 1257714; figure of merit, 3.42 ins.; extreme vertical, 4.14 ins.; extreme horizontal, 2.71 ins.; extreme spread, 4.46 inches.

No. 39. Remington barrel No. 1257693; figure of merit, 3.48 ins.; extreme vertical, 3.76 ins.; extreme horizontal, 3.20 ins.; extreme spread, 4.16.

No. 40. Remington barrel No. 1257695; figure of merit, 3.53 ins.; extreme vertical, 3.57 ins.; extreme horizontal, 3.05 ins.; and extreme spread, 4.42 inches.

The Miniature Shotgun

By C. A. Bramble

WHEN any of the fraternity of the open air stumbles on anything really useful it is a boniden duty to pass the information along the line.

My discovery relates to the 24-bore double shotgun. Some years ago I bought for the large sum (at wholesale) of \$16 a double barrel, 24-bore Belgium gun, with outside hammers, right cylinder left full choke, 26-inch barrels, and weighing five pounds.

The metal of the barrels is the very best laminated shame-damn, the locks are wonderfully good (considering), and the whole weapon could not be replaced for several times \$16.

When I became its owner I intended using it as a collecting gun and as a cheap weapon to have around camp, but, certainly, had no thought of its turning out a serious-purpose arm.

Today I use it more than my \$600 Westley Richards or my \$125 Ithaca, or my equally costly Webley. I find it crumples up a grouse, or a mallard, or a Chinese pheasant, such as we are now shooting here in British Columbia, just as well as any 12-bore, if you hold straight and use the left barrel when the bird is more than 25 yards off. The left is quite deadly at 35 yards, and pretty good at 40. A shoot with Ballistite, or else with 2 drs. Du Pont and $\frac{3}{4}$ -ounce No. 6 chilled.

I should yet be sure of a lot of fun had I none other gun but this.

Shooting Activities on the West Coast

By Martin C. Frinke, Jr.

JUDGING from observations I personally made in the District of Columbia, little is known in one locality of the shooting activities of riflemen in other localities. In order that riflemen of other parts of the country may know something of the rifle shooting game in California, a brief statement of shooting activities in that State is being offered.

Over two years ago the various rifle clubs and shooting organizations of California united to form an organization known as the California Rifle and Pistol Association. This association is a live and active organization. It conducted six rifle competitions during 1922, at which six cups were contested for. It also provided medals for the winning team and the first team of the tyro class. Shooting is engaged in all the year round and only occasionally during the rainy season is it necessary to postpone a match because of weather conditions.

The association's matches are held at the State rifle range located at Leona Heights, Oakland, California. This is the largest rifle range in the locality and the only one able to accommodate the crowds of rifle enthusiasts that attend. The range has fourteen targets at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards and four targets at 1,000 yards. Each of the pits or butts are separate. The 200- and 300-yard firing lines are contiguous, as are the 500- and 600-yard firing lines which lie behind. The range lies in a valley enclosed by very high and extremely steep hills and the nature of the ground is such that it is possible to use the 600-yard range at the same time that the 200- or 300-yard range is being used.

The cups which are shot for annually were donated by the more prominent shooting organizations in the Bay region, which includes San Francisco and other cities on the peninsula—Berkeley, Oakland and Alameda; the Navy cup, the Olympic Club cup, the 19th Infantry cup, the California National Guard C. A. C. cup, the Southern Pacific Rifle Club cup, the C. A. C. cup. These trophy contests were held in 1922. It is planned in 1923 to have twelve contests to be held on the third Sunday of each month. The matches are conducted and entrance fees charged very much on the same plan employed by the National Rifle Association, with which most of the clubs are affiliated.

In addition to the Association matches, in which all the clubs participate as teams or as individuals, each club has its own matches and practice shoots. Some organizations use the State rifle range which General Boree has opened to civilians on certain Sundays of each month. Other clubs shoot at Fort Barry and at Fort Slocum. The War Department and the Commanding General of the Ninth Corps Area have offered all possible aid and facilities in the development of rifle practice and instruction among civilians.

Because of the climatic conditions in this locality, it is possible to engage in outdoor military shooting all the year round. This in a measure accounts for the lack of participation in the small bore gallery competitions of the National Rifle Association. Another reason for lack of interest is the lack of range facilities. One or two clubs are putting in indoor rifle ranges with a view toward taking a more active interest in the N. R. A. Matches.

A number of other clubs also engage in what is here known as "Schuetzen," but which in the East usually goes by the name of Free Rifle Shooting. There are about eight or ten rifle clubs that engage in such shooting. They shoot at a place known as American Park, where every facility is provided. The entire range accords exactly with the description of the Italian Range, where the International Matches were held. The firing is all done from a pavilion which is provided with booths from which to fire and with tables and counters at which the shooters may reload their shells. The range is 200 yards and the 25-ring target is used, the smallest circle of which is about the size of a dollar. All shooting is done from the standing position and with specially loaded cartridges. Many very fine and beautifully equipped Schuetzen rifles are used by the old timers, some of whom—judging by scores, could give the International Team a severe drubbing were they able to get near enough to the matched up. The younger shooters are using military rifles with reduced load and .22 caliber rifles. The Schuetzen game, as it is called here, is very old. Some of the clubs have been established since the '80's, and although the following is not so great now as in the past, there are still quite a number of riflemen who take an interest in this form of sport.

There is considerable criticism among the riflemen of the West over the tendency to hold all of the big rifle competitions of a more or less national scope in the East and so far away as to be inaccessible to those in the West. This is especially true of the try-outs for the International Team and the competitions held at Camp Perry. It is realized, of course, that there is no finer rifle range in the country than that at Camp Perry, Ohio. However, in the interest of the shooting game and to give a fair chance to riflemen in all parts of the country, it should be the custom, especially as Congress has cut all appropriations available for transporting civilians to the National Matches, to hold the National Matches each year in different parts of the country. This would enable the civilians in the vicinity to participate in the National Matches and would tend in a measure to equalize the burden of expense for the National Guard teams.

Colleges Meet in Rifle Match

(Concluded from page 5)

as to start firing in the morning and conclude the match in the afternoon. This will enable a complete readable story which can be prepared in time for publication all over the country in the Sunday newspapers. Such an arrangement will also permit the teams to get together after the conclusion of the match at dinner or at a theater party. It detracted somewhat from the success of the match to have the teams of necessity leaving for home just as soon as the last shot was fired.

The problem of confining the competition to iron sights or throwing it wide open should also be carefully considered. The match in New York was wide open and this fact resulted in the withdrawal of the Lehigh University Squad. As a matter of fact, but one team shot with telescope sights, so that it would appear that at the present stage of the intercollegiate game it might be the part of wisdom to confine such matches to iron sights. It is perfectly true that with shooters of average ability the telescope sight is just as likely to prove a handicap as an advantage, but it is generally considered that the telescope sight gives the shooter an advantage, and this thought may tend to hold down the entry list.

The next meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Affiliated Rifle Clubs has been scheduled for February second in the Trophy Hall at Columbia University. It is probable that at that time decision may be reached as to the place for holding the Second Annual Eastern Intercollegiate Shoulder-to-Shoulder Championship. Whether or not the place is selected at that meeting, there is no doubt but what another match will be held next year, and it is quite certain that as a result of the experience gained at this meeting, next year's scores will show considerable improvement and next year's entry list will be larger. A start, and a most successful and commendable start, was made this year under the leadership of Sanford, of Yale, and Hinckley and Melish, of Columbia, who deserve all credit for the match. The eyes of the collegiate riflemen are now bent on the military rifle match at Annapolis in May, which will be handled under the direction of Midshipman Edmundson.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

	Prone	Sit-	Kneel-	Stand-	Total
	ing	ting	ing	ing	
Stokes (Capt.)	100	100	93	92	385
Barry	99	98	95	81	373
Everett, Jr.	99	97	95	85	376
Anadale	100	98	91	74	363
Trimble	100	98	97	75	370
TEAM TOTAL	498	491	471	407	1867

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Devereaux (Capt.)	98	99	92	89	388
Kirkham	95	94	87	82	358
Linderoth	99	99	85	76	359
Wallace	98	94	90	72	354
Affelder	100	93	92	89	374
TEAM TOTAL	490	479	446	408	1823

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Creveling (Capt.)	99	95	93	86	373
Jackson	98	98	89	71	356
Murphy	100	98	94	56	348
Holmes	99	96	86	78	359
Fielding	100	92	89	92	373
TEAM TOTAL	496	479	451	383	1809

YALE UNIVERSITY

Holmes (Capt.)	99	98	91	91	379
Rider	99	98	93	77	367
Burt	96	97	85	61	339
Elliott	98	99	83	71	349
McArthur	93	93	97	86	279

TEAM TOTAL 485 485 449 386 1805

CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

Murray (Capt.)	99	96	94	55	344
Noyes	98	94	90	72	354
Carlyle	96	95	96	78	365
Solomon	99	93	84	82	358
Brouse	98	95	95	76	364

TEAM TOTAL 490 473 459 363 1785

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Wilgis (Capt.)	97	95	92	67	351
Tasche	99	94	82	80	355
Rowland	96	97	82	79	354
Kaufman	98	100	83	57	338
Stick	100	91	86	79	356

TEAM TOTAL 490 477 425 362 1754

NORWICH UNIVERSITY

Densmore (Capt.)	98	94	88	76	356
Castel	95	97	85	61	338
Streicher	95	95	82	77	349
Huss	97	97	82	70	346
Bridgeman	96	92	79	77	344

TEAM TOTAL 481 475 416 361 1733

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

Saffarans (Capt.)	98	88	78	77	341
Doran	99	94	84	62	339
Rouse	99	97	85	66	347
Russel	98	95	86	64	343
McDonough	99	97	82	76	354

TEAM TOTAL 493 471 415 345 1724

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Gorman (Capt.)	100	96	83	47	326
Smith	97	90	74	71	332
Lesure	92	78	86	52	308
Tenney	85	93	77	74	329
Coyne	97	90	91	73	351

TEAM TOTAL 471 447 411 317 1646

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Blanton (Capt.)	97	84	89	69	339
Hobbs	92	79	69	49	289
Fitts	93	78	73	64	308
Levingood	99	87	92	47	325
Head	97	91	85	69	342

TEAM TOTAL 478 419 408 298 1603

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Hanford (Capt.)	87	76	54	25	242
Ferris	94	88	74	66	322
Hopper	79	61	61	56	257
Caldwell	88	89	72	64	313
Derderian	93	84	82	75	334

TEAM TOTAL 441 398 343 286 1468

smoothness which the users of Smith & Wesson arms have come to associate with all their productions, and which makes the handling of one of their pistols such a pleasure to all who take a delight in the operation of highly-finished mechanisms. But, alas, both models have serious faults, faults which are found in a greater or less degree in all American revolvers of modern design, I mean, the shape and set of the handles. Their shape is wrong in that in the upper part there is not that bulk and fullness which is needed for the clasp of the fork of the hand between the thumb and forefinger, and the angle at which they are set on the frame is of too sharp a downward bend, the result of which is that when taken with a high grasp with the second finger bent around just behind the trigger guard, the first is jammed up against the under side of the frame and it is impossible to get it down onto the trigger. On the other hand, if grasped in such a way that the first finger does come onto the trigger the second finger, instead of having the outer curve from the trigger guard into the frame resting solidly upon it, has above it an empty space between it and the aforesaid curve. This is partly due to the under side of the frame above the trigger guard being horizontal or nearly so, instead of having a sharp downward incline to the rear as in the Remington pistol and also in all models of the Stevens. It is very evident that those responsible for the design of these handles had never thought out what the essentials of a pistol handle really are; namely, perfect fit into all parts of the hand, position on frame bringing first finger naturally onto the trigger, and weight of pistol partly supported on second finger. But this defect in the handles of the two models of single shot Smith & Wesson though serious, like the affection of the heart (for a lieutenant in the Navy) from which a certain young lady was once found to be suffering, is, like it, not by any means incurable.

As the cure for her trouble was found to be in matrimony, so the cure for the S & W handle trouble is to be found in the making of a special handle on the lines of that shown in the illustration, which has been made to suit a particularly thin and long-fingered hand. I do not pretend that this would suit everybody, it would be much too thick in the upper part for many hands, but I do say that for practically everyone some sort of alteration of the factory handle on the lines of this one is needed. Besides the increased fullness in the upper part which would vary with different hands, the material of the handle, by starting from a little way above the bottom of the trigger guard, rests solidly on the curve of the second finger, and the forward slope of the back of the grip gives the hand a downward turn and brings the first finger easily onto the trigger.

Fitted with a handle modeled somewhat on these lines, the ten-inch Smith & Wesson with its moderate weight, efficient extractor, light hammer, smooth and easy-working action and perfection of materials and finish, is an almost complete realization of the Perfect .22 Single Shot Pistol.

The Perfect .22 Target Pistol

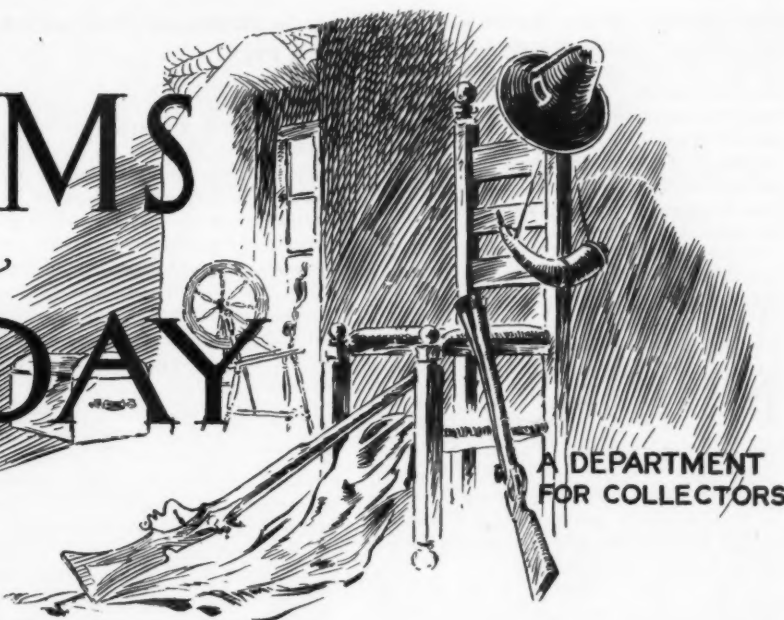
(Continued from page 11)

operate than those of the Wurflein or Stevens; the small, light hammer and the admirable extractor which distinguishes these pistols from all others by being the only one that draws the fired shell clear out of the chamber. One of the defects of the 1891 Model is the thin, flat trigger, that of the Perfected Model with its full, inward curve being much superior. The barrel line of both models is fairly low in the hand, better, in fact, than one would expect from a frame which was originally designed for a five-chambered cylinder, and which would naturally raise the barrel a little to suit it.

The actions of both models—hammers, triggers, extractors and locking catches—work with that beautifully easy and finished

FIREARMS OF YESTERDAY

CONDUCTED BY
CAPTAIN JEROME CLARK



A DEPARTMENT
FOR COLLECTORS

The Value of Early American Pistols

WE ARE receiving so many inquiries about the purchase of U. S. Army Single Shot pistols that it is thought best to inform some of the collectors who are new at the game the probable cost and chances of getting some of these models. Later on, we are planning to give the fraternity a detailed description of each of these weapons together with illustrations, but just now the subject is the frequency of occurrence of the several types and their probable value.

Our first pistol was the Charleville of 1777, and quite a few were furnished by France in that year. In 1799 our Government contracted for this model with S. North, Berlin, Connecticut; but none were made as before delivery the contract was changed. When I say none were made, I mean that no pistol of this model has ever come to light marked "U. S." or which shows any marks of Government ownership. There were quite a few of these pistols turned out but it is surmised that they were sold to the trade after being refused by the Government, and all that have been found are marked "North & Cheney." As the North family contend that Mr. Cheney was in no way associated with Mr. North until the year 1813, these pistols remain somewhat of a mystery. These pistols on the French model can be had for about twenty-five or thirty dollars, in good condition.

The North Model of 1799, so-called, made probably between 1800 and 1808 with the full wood stock is hard to find in good condition, and when in good order brings around seventy-five dollars. This also applies to the Navy Model 1808 with belt hook. The Harpers Ferris of 1806-1807-1808 are also hard to find—the 1807 is the common one and brings around seventy-five to one hundred dollars if in good shape. Now

when it comes to the 1806 and 1808 models it is a different story.

Mr. Harmer of Philadelphia claims there are less than a dozen of both these dates of pistols in the United States—and we are ready to agree with him. Therefore, if you could purchase these two models or rather dates at almost any price, you would be lucky. Next comes the North .69 caliber Model 1813 in Army and Navy models. Some collectors claim these are rarer than the earlier model Norths, but I doubt it. They usually bring around seventy-five dollars.

The North Model of 1816 is not so scarce and brings around fifteen to eighteen dollars in prime condition. There is a slight difference in this pistol of the lock plate—those made in 1816, it is said, were marked "Con." after Middletown—and those made in 1817 were marked "Conn.", however, they are about equal in rarity and there is no difference in price.

Now we come to the Springfield of 1818—don't fall dead when you hear about this model. Colt Walkers and Patterson Colts are a drug on the market compared to a Springfield 1818. They exist in about the proportion of 20 to 1. Therefore, when you pay \$350.00 for a Patterson or Walker just remember that there are only some 6 or 7 known specimens of the Springfield 1818, and govern yourself accordingly. No doubt there are some of them still lying around in attics and here's hoping you will be lucky enough to dig one out, as at present you stand a slim chance of finding one for sale.

The 1819 Model North with safety catch on lock which slides into hammer at half cock is sometimes a rather hard specimen to locate—although they sell anywhere from fifteen to twenty-five dollars, you may wait quite a while before seeing one offered.

The 1827 models are also quite scarce—made by North, Henry and Evans. I think a good

guess would be sixty dollars for a fine one of any of these particular makes.

We now come to the 1836 model, which sells in good order for around fifteen dollars; then the Ames box lock of 1843 at around the same figure; then the Springfield 1855, a good specimen of which with stock usually brings about twenty-five dollars. The 1842 percussion Astons and Johnsons bring from four to five dollars in good order. Converted specimens of any of the above models do not bring anywhere near these prices. Now let's go back and discuss some pistols of fiction.

The 1804 Harpers Ferry—forget it. There is no record of any such pistol ever having been made—there is one very nice looking specimen in existence but several wise collectors happen to know the clever gunsmith who fabricated it out of a piece of an old Kentucky rifle barrel and a lock from an 1804 Harpers Ferry rifle. There may be one that was made by Harpers Ferry—but don't look for it; cross this model off your list. Also forget about the 1866 Model Springfield breech loading .50 caliber pistol, as none of these ever got outside of Springfield Armory, and were only made for experimental purposes. The 1814 Harpers Ferry and another in percussion model were made at this armory—but little is known of either and it would be a hard guess to estimate their worth.

Remember that some of the prices given are seemingly high on the commoner varieties. Bannerman sold new 1836 flintlock pistols in 1889 for seventy-five cents each. He would probably buy some back again today at fifteen dollars. He also sold Springfields 1855 with stock at seven dollars; but this is ancient history. You used to pay twenty-five dollars a month for that house for which you now pay one hundred dollars.

Collecting U. S. Army pistols is great sport and as they are mostly known it is quite easy to identify them—rare ones turn up in the most

unexpected places and they, if taken in connection with U. S. military pistols made for the militia, present an almost complete set of our early American makers. The prices quoted here are based upon a review of the auction sales of the past six years in New York, so if you can pick up some of these rare pieces for seventy-five cents you will get the thrill of your life—it has been done and sometimes the very rarest come at about this price—here's luck.

* * *

An Early Naval Percussion Pistol

NAVY pistols, like ship models and paintings of the early clippers and "tea wagons" seem to have an attraction of their own. The long belt hooks, which are their distinguishing feature, are reminiscent of the broad leather brass buckled cinchures which circled the barrel-waists of early tarry man o' war-men. Of such are the Model 1826 Navy pistols adopted by our Government in the '40's.

A pair of these pistols by Evans, of Valley Forge, in percussion and dated 1831, or about a dozen years prior to the adoption of the percussion system by the Government has come to light. About them is much of more than ordinary interest.

The origin of the pistols is much less obscure than that of most specimens which come into the hands of collectors. They were made for the skipper of a merchant ship in 1831, and the family records of the owner showed that he died the following year, also that the weapons were not out of the possession of the family until a few years ago, when they were loaned for exhibition to the National Museum in Washington. This much of their history seems very clear and well authenticated and would apparently establish the most interesting fact that they antedate the usual pistol of this model by more than a decade, which of itself is important to the student of arms. A detailed examination of these pistols, however, brings to light many more interesting features.

Chief among these is the fact that the lock plates were originally intended to take the flash pan and frizzen spring of flintlock ignition. One of the frizzen spring holes is very apparent and under a glass the careful plugging of the other socket can be discerned, but the most interesting part of this circumstance is that all indications point to the fact that this alteration was original and was accomplished in the Evans' factory at the time the pistols were made. Principally in support of this conclusion is to be taken the evidence of the original factory finish which still persists in excellent condition and the general appearance of the weapons, which coincides with the family annals that show these weapons to have been used thereon. And so from the known history of the pistols, as well as the corroborative condition of the weapons, it may reasonably be assumed that they were original percussions of very early days, yet so many errors creep into stories told by owners of arms and especially into family histories that there is no absolute verification of their manufacture at the time they were dated. However, they are of exceptional interest as very few of the Model 1826 pistols are found in anything like good condition.

Antique Ballistics

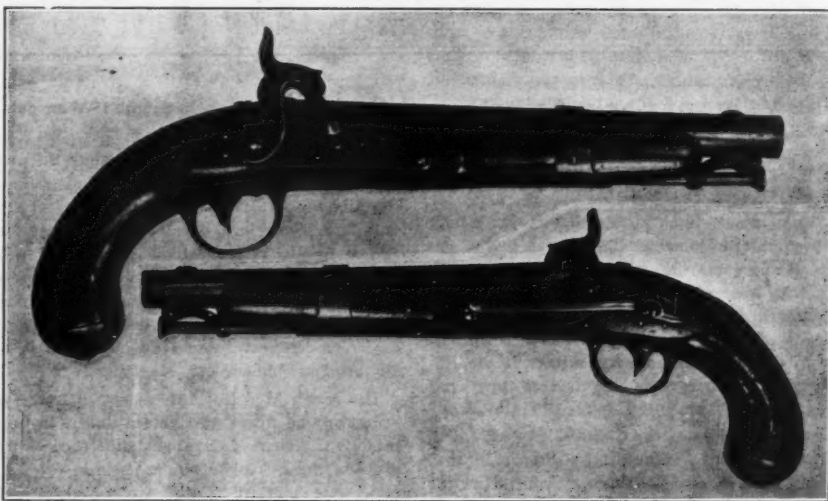
OFTEN in the past, but even more frequently since the appearance of a department discussing exclusively the old among firearms, *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* has received letters which ask for detailed ballistics of antique or long-obsolete weapons. In most instances no such figures are available. What data there was upon the multitudinous types of rifles, carbines, and handguns which were produced in astonishing number and variety during the developmental eras of ignition and loading systems, has largely been lost in the mists of a past from which there emerged to permanency relatively only a few of the more practical and fundamental discoveries.

For the veteran collector of small arms, the question of ballistics, generally holds little or no interest. The magic date on a lock plate which proclaims the weapon an early martial pistol of great rarity, the shape of a trigger guard or the unusual fabrication of a rammer which sets some few handguns apart from others closely similar, or, again, the double hammers on a single barrel

pensity were the chief characteristics of propellants, this statement is correct in at least ninety per cent. of instances. This should be especially evident in view of the fact that due to a lack of anything even approaching accurate standardization, the ballistics of the old-time weapons varied with each shot. However, the fact that early cap and ball revolvers, and flintlock rifles today—as witness the Kentucky rifle match held last fall at Camp Perry—when charged with modern black powder can be made to shoot with great accuracy throws another light on questions concerning the ballistics of the firearm of yesterday.

Many practical shots are finding pleasure in searching out from the junk shop and attic, old weapons which show unusual accuracy when measured by present-day standards. To discover a Colt or a Starr cap and ball which groups its shots in favorable comparison with a pet .38 Special gives to many practical shots a thrill commensurate with that experienced by the enthusiastic collector when he discovers and acquires a Walker or a Patterson Colt.

And so there may in time develop another cult



Evans Valley Forge Percussion Pistols Made in 1831

which mark the infrequently encountered two-shot pistols—all would generate a keener desire for ownership than knowledge that some other weapon, of a type more common, was more accurate than any of the rarer specimens. Of course, there are men to be met with here and there who occasionally load up a match-lock, a wheel-lock, a snap-haunce or a flintlock and fire a few rounds, but seldom anything more than a mild curiosity to see whether the old weapon kicks, prompts such experiments. The chief interest of the collector lies in assembling as nearly an unbroken lineage as possible of the particular weapons in which he is interested, with the question of accuracy a very secondary consideration. In short, the question of early ballistics is dismissed with little consideration, for as one collector, referring to pistols not of target or duelling type, expressed it: "Those old-timers didn't have ballistics; they just shot."

Considering the quality of the powder made one and two centuries ago, when granulations almost as large as wheat and a maximum fouling pro-

of antique firearms collectors—those who put a premium on barrels rather than actions, and their activities will no doubt result not only in interesting disclosures but in bringing the firearms collecting brotherhood to a numerical strength which will make possible an organization for the compilation and dissemination of information upon a scale hitherto impracticable.

It is in connection with the obscure question of antique ballistics that the practical shot can contribute valuable service.

When the rifleman of today turns back to the pages of "Shooting and Fishing" of thirty years ago, a good deal of his self-complacency in the performance of his carefully selected and dolled up Match Springfield receives a severe shock when he contemplates the accuracy of the old black powder smoke wagons—even of the muzzle-loading variety.

So perhaps there is an interesting surprise or two in store for the men who undertake to run down the ballistics of still "older-timers." Certainly it will not be time wasted.

Concerning That Big Gun

By Capt. John Dillon

IN the issue of January 15 we note the article by Captain Clark on antique arms, also the photograph of an old flintlock rifle. He asks the question, "What is it, and what was it used for?"

Now, as regards the purpose of this interesting old arm, I must say this, briefly, it was a shooting-match gun and, as the Captain suggests, used at the crossroads tavern often to determine *who paid for drinks*. In the extensive research that I have made along these lines I have come across these big rifles quite frequently. I have owned several and all told have seen and handled perhaps twenty-five of them, the largest weighing thirty-five pounds.

Now, while this class of rifle was often a bar fixture at the rural tavern it likewise was used by private owners. Men who followed the shooting matches frequently had one built to order. As a rule they were equipped with the so-called telescope, which was a three-quarter-inch brass tube running full length of barrel, an eye cup, and pin head at muzzle. The tube was usually rigid at muzzle, but at breech many were so arranged that both windage and elevation could be reckoned with. Those not supplied with the tube were invariably equipped with the tin sunshade, these extending sometimes the full length of barrel, and made in two pieces. Occasionally a distinct cover for both rear and front sights was used—these being about ten inches long.

As a matter of reason the big rifles were used for rest shooting only. The hunting rifle was much in evidence at the shooting match and I have found many that showed beyond question that they had been used with both the regulation open sights and also the Match additions as already described. The largest rifle that has come before my observation weighs thirty-five pounds, is a sixty-caliber made by D. Boyer, of Orwigsburg, Penna., but the most remarkable feature is that it is a straight-cut. I shall not attempt to explain why it was cut straight. Certainly it was not intended to give extreme accuracy.

Now a word concerning the big rifle as shown on Page Nineteen of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, issue of January 15. First, I must say it is a typical Southerner, and no doubt was originally stocked to the muzzle and, as Captain Clark has said, it was made after 1800. The crescent butt indicates this period. One rather strange feature of the big match rifle is noticeable. They seldom bear the maker's name, also are severely plain, often finished in a crude manner. They seldom carry a patch box.

Before concluding this discourse on big American Rifles, I feel that it is in order to add a few words on the subject of sunshades. Now these valuable adjuncts to the rifleman's paraphernalia were made of a heavy tin and shaped as the letter "U". They were clamped snugly to the barrel with "U" inverted and resting firmly against the full length stock, which formed a ledge the full length of the long barrel; and here I must add that it was the rule with the American rifle maker to stock his barrel just one-half its diameter, thus one-half of the long barrel was wood covered. When the sunshade was fixed to the barrel, as on shooting match occa-

sions, the arch-like opening thus formed was about three-fourths of an inch vertically by the width of barrel horizontally.

I am very glad to note that Captain Clark has exploded the prevailing theory of the C. P. on military arms. Often have I seen collectors fall for this delusion. C. P. means "Commonwealth Property" and it is very safe to add that it never was intended for "Continental."

* * *



Two Huge Kentucky Rifles Recently Found in Pennsylvania

Two More Big Boys

OCCASIONALLY collectors are able to pick up specimens of "La Longue Carabine" of Colonial days, and the two illustrated were found in a Pennsylvania farmhouse by Mr. Joe Kindig of York, Pa. The high combs and locks are typical of the pieces made in Pennsylvania about 1760. One of these guns is intended for a large ball about .58 caliber, but not rifled. This is the longest piece—being about 6 ft. 5 in. in height. The smaller one is a fowling piece and probably also used with ball when occasion demanded. It is said that both these guns were carried during the Revolution. The smallest piece is over six feet in height. Both are stocked with maple and show evidence of much use. When the age of these pieces is considered and their great length, it is a wonder that with their delicate stocks that any specimens survived. I was approached by a dealer in antiques last summer to find out if I could secure for him a gun over seven feet in height. He informed me that Mr. Henry Ford was looking for such a piece and would pay a good price for it. Here is a tip

for some enterprising gun faker, *he might* use a piece of old gas pipe to advantage. I must confess however that American rifles of this size are strangers to me.

* * *

More About the Big Rifle

By Frank Ridgway

NOW just a little regarding the Giant Kentucky Rifle shown in *The Arms of Yesterday*. Some 25 years ago I remember attending a Turkey match where there was just such a rifle as this used. If I am not mistaken it weighed 63 lbs. Barrel measured 64 in. long, ball measured .616, which I believe would be about the same as 16 gauge and run about 20 to the lb. This barrel was finely rifled with 8 rifles, and one turn in 90 inches. Had been a flintlock, but at this time was a percussion cap rifle having been remodeled by a J. Howe, was built in the first place by a C. Miller according to stamps on the barrel. Whether it had been rebored by Mr. Howe or not I cannot say, as the owner of the rifle had acquired it from a second hand store some place in Ohio. As I remember, the rifle failed to win anything at this match, in which there was nothing but powder and ball rifles used, and compared to a couple of matches I attended this winter where nothing but the .22 L. R. was used, none of the guns at this match would have had a chance.

I don't remember that there were any dates on the rifle at all, and a letter of inquiry regarding it came back "unclaimed" so I suppose it has passed into the junk like many others of its kind. But just as a guess, I would say that these Giants were built for fine target shooting.

WHAT'S COMING

"Firearms of Yesterday" is "getting across." Collectors of national reputation are rallying to its support and are according this department sincere co-operation. As a consequence, the Editors are able to announce the appearance in early forthcoming issues some manuscript of especial interest and importance.

Among them will be detailed descriptions, splendidly illustrated dealing with each of the more unusual military and naval hand guns. This series is being carefully prepared with an idea of giving to the young collector a comprehensive reference for his field. We also have in hand an unusually good treatise on United States muskets written by a collector who has spent many years gathering his material. In all articles published the Editors are planning to specialize on the finest photography obtainable, taken with an idea of showing important detail practically as plainly as in the specimen itself.

Plans to add more pages to this department however will call for still more material. If you have any suggestions, let us hear from you.

EDITORS.

THE NRA NEWS

Conducted by C. B. Lister

AN OLD-TIMER MADE HAPPY

Dr. C. G. Luft, Secretary of the Fremont, Ohio, Rifle Club, sends the following item, which will be of interest to the many friends and acquaintances of Captain Guy H. Emerson:

"Fellow members of the Fremont Rifle Club, Fremont, Ohio, at a recent meeting, happily surprised Capt. G. H. Emerson, thrice winner of the Wimbledon Cup Match, and possessor of a large number of trophies and medals, by presenting him with a fine new shooting bag. The canny Captain suspected that something was about to be pulled off, but could not tell what it was until the end of the presentation, made by a member in the following language:

"I have the privilege of doing a thing that gives me very great pleasure. About two thousand years ago, we are told, there was a great Master whose birthday has been celebrated down to the present time. The celebration of this birthday has become a happy Christmas time—a time for good cheer, rejoicing and kindness. There is a good side to human nature, and it is altogether fitting that there should be a time when people may have the opportunity to show that good side of human nature—by the giving of gifts, and doing those things that make this old world of our a better place in which to live.

"The Master of old had a small group of friends or disciples—friends that knew him best, that knew his spirit of brotherhood, goodwill, unselfishness, and service to others.

"To some extent, not speaking in a religious sense, it may be said that there is a similarity between the great Master and his disciples, and the small organization known as the Fremont Rifle Club. There is a man in this club who is a great master of expert rifle shooting, and he has a small group of friends or disciples—friends that know him best, that know of the time, trouble, and actual toil, which he has given more than any other man, to hold the club together and make it a success. I am very sure that we, all, hold it a rare privilege to be closely associated with a man who is well known and respected among the greatest expert riflemen of the world.

"And now we have the pleasure, and I want all the rest who are present to share the pleasure with me, of presenting to you, old friend and master, this tribute of our esteem which I hold, and with it our sincere wishes to you for a Merry Christmas, and many more."

It is a mighty fine thing when the present generation of shooters show in this manner their respect and admiration for one of the old-timers whose work has made possible the shooting organization of today.

COLUMBUS TO HAVE BOOSTER'S MEETING

Columbus, Ohio is being treated to a rifle shooting boosters' campaign under the auspices of the Columbus Business Men's Rifle Club. The

handbill which is being distributed announces a get-together meeting featuring Dr. J. H. Snook, "Grizzly" Smith, and one hour of "Field and Stream" big game motion pictures. The meeting was scheduled for January 12, but a report has not been received up to the time of preparing copy for this issue. Advance publicity was started on January 3rd with a series of articles entitled "Development of Rifle and Pistol Shooting Told in Story Form." This series of articles appeared in the Columbus Dispatch, and was arranged for and written by Mr. E. S. Hooe, Secretary of the Columbus Business Men's Club. Accompanying the articles are a number of pictures from the National Matches at Camp Perry which were sent to Mr. Hooe from this office. Similar pictures are available for any clubs which wish to use them in this manner.

WARREN, OHIO OUT FOR MORE BUSINESS

A sportsman's show was scheduled for the Warren, Ohio Rifle Club in the club range and armory on January 10. A report of the affair has not been received, but in view of the aggressive manner in which clubs all over the state have been boosting during the past year, it is to be expected that the Warren Show was a success from the standpoint of increasing club membership, as well as from the point of view of advertising the rifle shooting game. A set of N. R. A. qualification medals was loaned the club for display purposes, and a generous quantity of individual application blanks and price-lists, together with copies of the winter program of the Association, were on hand for distribution.

CALL THIS TO THE ATTENTION OF YOUR BANKERS AND POLICE OFFICIALS

On Wednesday, October 17, the Iowa Bankers' Association held their "First State Shoot of Vigilantes, Sheriffs, Deputies, and Other Law-Enforcing Officers of Iowa." So far as we know, this is not only the first annual shoot of the Iowa Bankers' Association, but the first shoot of its kind in this country. The match was fired over the Fort Des Moines range, Colonel H. La T. Cavanaugh, commanding officer of the fort, acting as Executive Officer. Attorney General Benjamin A. Gibson and Mr. O. O. Rock, Chief of the State Criminal Bureau, co-operated with and assisted the Bankers' Association in arranging for the match and in conducting it. Four hundred and thirty dollars in cash prizes were awarded by the Bankers' Association. They were divided into two states, seven prizes for the rifle matches, and seven prizes for the revolver matches. Sixty-four vigilantes, sheriffs and deputies were present as competitors or observers. The conditions pro-

vided that each of the county associations would select by competition two representatives to participate in the matches, but additional officers might attend the State matches as observers. The attractive folder which was sent all over the State, after giving a list of the prizes, names of the officers, etc., contains a roster of the delegates chosen to represent the various counties, and contains the following two interesting paragraphs:

YOU ARE GUESTS

1. Please register on arrival at Headquarters Bldg., Fort Des Moines.
2. Box Lunch at noon.
3. You will be guests of the Iowa Bankers' Association to Orpheum Theater Wednesday Evening, October 17, 1923, 8:00 P. M.
4. Awarding of prizes at 5:00 P. M., by Col. H. La T. Cavanaugh.

DURING LUNCH HOUR

1. Talk—C. E. Narey, Spirit Lake—"A Word of Welcome." President Iowa Bankers' Association.
2. Talk—Col. H. La T. Cavanaugh—"Care and Use of Fire Arms."
3. Lt. Col. A. H. Davidson, Capt. of Cavalry Team Fort Des Moines, winning second place in National Match, Camp Perry, September, 1923.
4. Talk—Hon. Benj. J. Gibson, Attorney General of Iowa—"The Necessity of Efficient Law Enforcement."
5. Short General Discussion on "How Iowa Law Enforcing Officials Can Better Co-operate."
6. The Iowa Bankers thank you with profound sincerity for your splendid co-operation in subjugating bank robbery in your community and for your faithful co-operation in making this first Annual State Shoot a success. Good luck to you in all of your undertakings—Au Revoir.

The back of the program contains a space for scores and notes. From the concluding paragraph of the notice, it would appear that in Iowa the education of citizens and bank officials in the use of firearms has proven an effective method of eliminating bank robberies.

The Iowa State Bankers' Association is certainly to be congratulated on the progressive stand it has taken in this matter, and it is to be hoped that other bankers' associations throughout the country may be persuaded to adopt the same attitude. Mr. Frank Warner, Secretary of the Iowa Bankers' Association, 600 Observatory Building, Des Moines, Iowa, is keenly interested in the work and will probably be glad to answer any questions which may be propounded to him by riflemen who are interested in putting the same organization plan across in their communities.

INDIANA STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION REPORT READY FOR DISTRIBUTION

Word comes from Lieutenant Colonel Basil Middleton, of Culver Military Academy, Secretary of the Indiana State Rifle Association, that the report of that Association for 1922-1923 will be available for distribution within the next few weeks. The Indiana State Rifle Association is one of the most active in the United States, and the report of the Secretary always contains a great deal of meat for thought for ambitious secretaries of local organizations. A limited number of copies of this program will probably be available for distribution to interested club secretaries. Application should be made to Colonel Middleton at Culver Military Academy.

HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR REAFFILIATION FOR 1924?

MORE FROM OHIO

THERE was a time, Cap Richards can tell you about it, when Ohio had its place in the sun of the shooting world. From the number of sporting page clippings that are coming in from Ohio at the present time, it would appear that the small borers of the State are intent on taking the place that the military riflemen, with a few exceptions, relinquished several years ago. Shoulder-to-shoulder matches are one of the best possible ways of stimulating interest within a club. It would appear that the Crestline, Ohio, Club is firmly convinced of this fact from the following clipping just received from the club secretary:

CRESTLINE AGAIN LOSES SHOOTING MATCH

The Ashland shooters again took the measure of the Crestline marksmen in their return match on the Crestline range last Friday night but they had the margin cut down from 52 to 57. In the first contest held on the Ashland range about three weeks ago Ashlanders scored eighty-two more points than the Crestline shooters.

An effort will be made to induce the Mansfield club to stage a three-cornered contest with Crestline, Mansfield and Ashland as the contenders and to this end the secretaries of the Ashland and Crestline clubs will address a communication to the secretary of the Mansfield club asking if it is possible to arrange such a contest.

Secretary Farris stated Wednesday that arrangements had been made with the Shelby club for a shoot on the Crestline range on this (Thursday) evening, the officials of the Shelby club stating that it would be impossible for them to come to Crestline on Friday evening which is the regular shooting night for the Crestline club. Three recruits have been added to the membership roster of the Crestline club. They are Rev. Wm. F. Heldstab, E. W. Bell, superintendent of schools, and Rev. E. A. Brown.

Incidentally it would appear that the Crestline outfit are enlisting the kind of recruits who can lend the most prestige to the rifle shooting game in their community and who can be most influential in case any anti-firearms propaganda is ever instituted here. Two ministers and the Superintendent of Schools make a pretty good showing for one night's work

* * *

AND SO THE GOSPEL SPREADS

It is letters like the following from Mr. W. M. Perry, president of one of the large electrical jobbing houses in Columbia, South Carolina, that indicates the trend of events and serves to stimulate the efforts of those who are giving twenty-four hours a day to the spreading of the gospel of universal State shooting, as the greatest antidote for anti-firearms laws and better Americans:

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing clipping regarding our rifle club. You will probably recall my visit to you during August and discussing police work and rifle clubs. Well, here is part of the result. We have an enthusiastic group of citizens as members including our State Adjutant General, our Regular Army Colonel, two Majors, and three Captains.

I furnish a range of fifty yards in the third story of my warehouse (in the heart of retail district) and we shoot from 400 to 1000 shots each Saturday evening. On Wednesdays we shoot on Government range at Camp Jackson, where we use everything from 20 to 1000 yards. I have equipped the local range entirely at my expense and it costs so little and can be made so safe that I feel sure that if others knew how ridiculously cheap and safely it can be accomplished, that there would be N. R. A. Clubs in every city and we would have some good shots distributed over our country. If anyone is interested, I will be pleased to describe our outfit in full.

With the assistance of Captain Maurice E. Barker, U. S. A., I have finished teaching our

local police force in the use of the repeating rifle and we are concentrating two hours per week on revolver practice and our force has made wonderful improvement.

Very truly,

(Signed) W. M. Perry,
Pres. Columbia Rifle & Pistol Club.

* * *

UNITED SERVICE MEDAL FOUND

A United Service Medal for 1922 has been forwarded from Chicago by Captain Thomas F. Green, a friend of the Association in the "Windy City." The medal is engraved with the winner's name, so that if anyone having lost a United Service Medal for 1922 will get in touch with headquarters, he may be able to recover his property.

* * *

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT FROM ELGIN, ILLINOIS

In a letter from Mr. H. E. Dumser, President of the Elgin, Illinois, Rifle Club, forwarding thirty-six dollars for the individual re-affiliation of eighteen club members, there are one or two sentences containing food for thought on the part of other clubs. The first of these sentences reads as follows: "When taking in a new member, we first get his ten dollars, five of which goes into our treasury, three pays his club dues for six months, and the remaining two dollars is sent to the National Rifle Association for individual membership."

Probably half the rifle clubs in the United States are suffering from lack of funds. Of course, they could all use more money, but many of them are actually "hard up." In the majority of cases, the same clubs which are in danger of falling by the wayside because of financial difficulties are the clubs which feel that in order to get new members it is necessary to set the annual dues as low as possible and to eliminate any initiation fee. The fact that the Elgin Rifle Club and numerous other clubs charging an initiation fee and dues sufficient to operate the club are not only successful, but are more successful than the clubs trying to operate on shoe-string, is something to think about.

Sportsmen are accustomed to paying for what they get. You cannot blame them for not paying if they don't get anything. If you operate a rifle club on the same basis that you would operate any other kind of athletic club, furnishing frequent competitions, good range facilities, publicity, and social events, you will get the right type of sportsmen and they will be willing to pay for their privileges. If you are unable to get men into the club at any higher rate than one dollar a year for dues, it is time to look around and find out just what is wrong.

The second sentence which is of interest in this connection reads: "We also received the resignation of two members who did not want to live up to our rules and regulations. They are both business men who got it into their heads that they could do as they pleased, but found out different." Apparently the fact that the members of the Elgin Rifle Club pay a reasonable initiation fee and dues is not holding club membership down to the point where the Executive Committee feels that it is necessary to take dictation from club members, even though the members are successful business men in the community.

549

The third sentence is: "I have the Mayor of our city lined up to join our club next month. He is a live wire and one hundred per cent. American. I have him interested to the point of having the city furnish the police ammunition so we can teach them to shoot." From all of which it would appear that the men who are willing to pay for club privileges attract to them other men of the better type of sportsmen. Reasonable affiliation fees and dues would appear to be reacting favorably on the entire citizenship of Elgin.

* * *

AMUSING OR PATHETIC?

The Mount Vernon, New York, Rifle Club held its annual meeting on January 9th. As is customary with this outfit, they did the job right and had the Mayor of Mount Vernon, Mr. D. D. MacQuesten, as the guest of honor at the banquet. The Mayor spoke at considerable length on the matter of rifle and pistol practice, saying among other things:

"I feel it a great privilege to come here. . . . I feel that this is a very worthy organization."

"It occurs to me that in these days of banditry and lawlessness, especially in this part of the country where we are living near a city of eight million inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are foreigners, it is high time our young men gave serious attention to this question of marksmanship. . . . For a great many years I have carried a revolver as a deputy sheriff. It inspires confidence. I think it is our duty as citizens, as officials of city, county, and state departments to see that clubs of this character are aided as much as possible."

The Mayor had a good deal more to say along these highly commendable lines, and in the course of his general remarks on the subject of improving the city, mentioned quite casually in a few words that he intended advocating a municipal skating rink in one of the city parks. Next morning the Mount Vernon *Daily Argus* appeared with a two-column account of the rifle club meeting and the remarks of the Mayor and of the speakers. The clipping which was forwarded to us by Mr. H. S. Jackson, Secretary of the club, went unnoticed for some time—for this reason. Across the head of the article in great, big, black type was:

"MAYOR FAVORS SKATING RINK IN HARTLEY PARK

Tells Rifle Club about Benefit of This Community Sport"

Can you beat it? No record is available of the remarks passed next morning by the club members on the native intelligence of the newspaper reporter who covered the meeting. Nor are any letters at hand showing what educational steps were taken toward enlightening the re-write specialist who put the heading on the story. Probably he received numerous letters of commendation on his keen interest and ability to read between the lines. Certainly nothing that he read in the lines of the Mayor's speech warranted such a heading.

Is such an incident humorous, pathetic, or serious? It is largely through the newspapers that we must educate the public. It is a fact brought home by such incidents that first we must educate the newspapers.

HOW MANY NEW MEMBERS HAVE YOU SIGNED UP?

GET OUT A PRINTED PROGRAM

The Solon Springs, Wisconsin, Rifle Club is anxious to get hold of the Outdoor Small Bore Program so that they can list it with their printed schedule for 1924. This plan is one that could well be adopted by every club. It certainly pays to schedule your matches, at least for the outdoor season, well in advance, so that all members will know just what is coming. The distribution of the printed programs through the sporting goods stores in your community will get you a lot of publicity which you would not receive otherwise, and the fact that the program is attractively printed will give your club the prestige which it needs in order to attract the best class of sportsmen.

* * *

KANSAS CITY THINKS MORE ABOUT MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING NOW

A communication just received from Herbert Weiler, Secretary of the Fort Worth, Texas, Rifle and Pistol Club, encloses a clipping giving considerable newspaper space to the fact that George Nash, vice-president of the Piggly-Wiggly chain of stores in Kansas City, shot and probably fatally wounded a bandit who attempted to hold up and rob Mr. Nash while he was making his round of collections after the closing of the week's business. The man who was shot was a police character who had been hunted for some time, and the action of Mr. Nash in getting to his gun first and using it effectively five times before the would-be hold up man could reach his weapon, was commended by Kansas City authorities as one of the most effective methods so far adopted to check the crime wave. Kansas City riflemen have in this incident an opening wedge for a real club organization and membership campaign.

* * *

FORT PITT READY FOR 1924

The Fort Pitt Rifle Club, of Pittsburgh, is one of the oldest and best known rifle shooting organizations in the country. The Eighteenth Annual meeting and banquet was held at the Hotel Pittsburgh on January 5th, and according to Mr. C. W. Freehling, Secretary, everyone predicted a profitable year.

* * *

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RIFLE CLUB STIRRING THINGS UP

The Rocky Mountain Rifle Club, located in Butte, Montana, is apparently intent on getting as much in the way of competition as possible, even though the travel distance makes it questionable as to whether they will be able to get to Camp Perry or not. Roy Leighton, Secretary of the outfit, writes: "We have already started to train a team to tour the northwestern States, Montana, Idaho and Washington, as we can do this by machine. Our largest jump will be Butte to Spokane—420 miles."

With the present generous supply of automobiles scattered among club members everywhere and with good roads now in existence, it seems that more organizations might undertake similar barn-storming campaigns. Regardless of the suc-

cess of such a trip from the standpoint of victories and defeats, nothing but good can come of it in view of the publicity which would be given by home town papers and papers wherever the visiting team went.

* * *

MUG HUNTERS, POT HUNTERS, AND TROPHY HUNTERS

Get out your January 15th issue and read over again the opening paragraph of the article under the above heading by Captain Charles Askins. I have stated many times and have had many people try to convince me that I was wrong, but I still believe that the bane of many rifle clubs is the shooting "star." In the early days of its existence the club has a bunch of average shooters who can always make an interesting match for one another. As time passes, two or three forge to the front; and as time continues to pass, the club secretary looks around on the day of his much heralded shoot and finds that only these two or three are on hand. The others have by degrees dropped out or lost interest because of the feeling that there was no use for them to compete and donate their entrance fees to the two or three stars.

Understand me, all honor should be afforded these few individuals who, by a more favorable gift of fate, more intelligent application to the work in hand, and more consistent practice, have forged to the front. Unfortunately, indeed, is the club which is not capable of developing a few shooters of national championship caliber. They can be the best advertisements and the best boosters that the club has, but far more unfortunate is the club which, in the developing of champions, neglect the dub, the beginner, and the average shot.

The majority of riflemen of real championship caliber are the best sportsmen whom we meet on the range. They are courteous to the average shooter and desirous of helping the dub. They, of their own volition, keep out of matches which obviously were intended by the match committee for the shooters of average ability. If in local competitions there is nothing for them to do but shoot with the men who have no hope of measuring up to the scores of the expert, men of the type of whom we are speaking win one match, as is their due, then suffer an "unaccountable" or two, which gives the average rifleman the opportunity to win something and incidentally gives him "the thrill that comes once in a lifetime" because he has beaten one of the unbeatable. With experts of this type we have no quarrel. They are the backbone and the mainstay of the rifle shooting game, because on their performance must be based our publicity, and on their knowledge and coaching ability is based the training of other riflemen.

The type of shooter for whom we have no room in our category of sportsmen is the club mug-hunter. In the small group among whom he participates he is a star. He knows it and feels that certain things are due him above what are due the average club members. He should not be upset by having to fire from any except the better firing point. He should not be disturbed by having the range officer caution him that his

time limit is nearly being used up. He should not be rushed onto the line and made to get in position so that the relay can commence firing on schedule. Having won one match merely whets his appetite. If he does not win the rest of them he is the first up with alibis.

Club secretaries and club executive officers who cater to this type of riflemen are catering to the most destructive force that they could select for the disruption of the club. Do all that you can to develop *champions*. Without them to coach, to boost, and to advertise your club is under a serious handicap. Get rid of your *mug hunters*, either by educating them into real champions or firing them for the good of the club.

* * *

FORT WAYNE POLICEMEN QUALIFY

Fort Wayne, Indiana, has been added to the list of municipalities becoming increasingly unpopular with gun-toters. Although handicapped by lack of a well equipped range, twelve officers of the Fort Wayne Department have succeeded in qualifying over the Regular Army pistol course, and their decorations have just been awarded them. Four of the men qualified as experts, four as sharpshooters, and four as marksmen. Many police departments are active in fomenting agitation for anti-pistol laws. If you want your police department back of you in *combatting* such laws, get together with them and give them an opportunity to learn how to shoot on your range.

* * *

TILLAMOOK, OREGON, BACK IN THE GAME

Mr. L. V. Everhart, Secretary of the Tillamook, Oregon, Club, writes, with joy radiating between every line, that Company "K" of the Oregon National Guard outfit located in Tillamook has just completed a fine new rifle range and has extended the courtesy of their facilities to the Tillamook Club. Oregon's success in the National Rifle Matches last year served as a splendid incentive to the guardsmen, and Adjutant General White deserves a vote of thanks from all the civilian riflemen in his State for this kind of co-operation.

* * *

SECOND ENGINEERS ACTIVE

If the other Engineer Regiments in the Regular Army are as active this year as the Second, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, there will be another contender for first place in the National Team Match this year. A clipping from the San Antonio *Express* contains the information that six company teams of five men each have been entered in the Military Company Team Match of the Gallery Program. A much better showing could not be expected from any organization. The Second Division is awarding a cup to the best rifle team competing in these matches from the Second Division, and Headquarters of the Eighth Corps Area will award another cup to the best rifle team in the corps area. The Engineers turned out an exceptionally likely looking team last year, and it is apparent that they expect greater results from this year's aggregation.



The 1923 Free Rifle Match

THE 1923 Small-Bore Free Rifle Match, included in the annual October Small-Bore Program for 1923, was fired with about fifty entries. Some very excellent scores were made, especially that of the winner, Mr. Gabriel Ludvikson, of Libby, Mont. In fact, Mr. Ludvikson's score was very close to being phenomenal. This Office was inclined to believe that he misunderstood the conditions of the Match and fired at fifty yards instead of one hundred yards. From the results of other matches that Mr. Ludvikson has competed in he has proven himself a very excellent shot and it is believed that his record should be substantiated beyond the shadow of a doubt, in order to protect him. With that purpose in mind, affidavits have been sent with the request that the witnesses accomplish them before a notary.

The scores published below are not official, as the Match cannot be closed until Mr. Ludvikson's affidavits are received.

Gabriel Ludvikson, Libby, Montana.	1
Rifle—Win. & Springf.	Amm.—Winchester
Sights—Iron	Total—1125
Walter R. Stokes, Camp Greenbrier, Alderson, West Virginia.	2
Rifle—Peterson Ballard	Amm.—Peters
Sights—Lyman	Total—1049
Curtis Liston, Johnstown, Pennsylvania.	3
Rifle—Pope	Amm.—U. S. N. R. A.
Sights—Aperture	Total—1028
John P. Becker, Dundas, Minnesota.	4
Rifle—Winchester 52	Amm.—Peters O. D.
Sights—Factory	Total—1025
A. F. Goldsborough, 2136 Glen Avenue, Pasadena, Sta. "A", California.	5
Rifle—B. S. A.	Amm.—Rem.-Palma
Sights—Aper. B. S. A.	Total—1022
C. G. Harrell, care o Bakers Service Corp., 4830 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.	6
Rifle—Springfield	Amm.—Precision 200
Sights—Lyman	Total—1018
F. E. Border, West Bend, Iowa.	7
Rifle—Peterson Ballard	Amm.—Precision
Sights—Lyman	Total—1006
Alfred K. Friedrich, 130 So. Maple Ave., Ames, Iowa.	8
Rifle—Winchester 52	Amm.—Palma
Sights—ug win.	Total—955
T. K. Lee, P. O. Box 94, Birmingham, Ala.	9
Rifle—Winchester 52	Amm.—Peters
Sights—Lyman, rear	Total—949
Martin, front	
F. C. Payne, 3226 E. 15th St., Los Angeles, California.	10
Rifle—Stevens	Amm.—Rem. Palma
Sights—Iron	Total—940

H. G. Olson, Cresson, Pennsylvania.	11
Rifle—B. S. A.	Amm.—Winchester
Sights—Iron	Total—939
J. R. Mooney, 6900 Chappel Ave., Chicago, Illinois.	12
Rifle—Springfield	Amm.—Precision
Sights—Lyman	Total—935
Paul R. Mason, 9 Shirley St., Ayer, Mass.	13
Rifle—Savage Mil.	Amm.—Precision 200
Sights—Iron	Total—934
William McNamee, care of N. M. Hill, P. O. Box 27, Jacksonville, Florida.	14
Rifle—Winchester 52	Amm.—U. S. N. R. A.
Sights—Post	Total—914
O. H. Maberry, West Bend, Iowa.	15
Rifle—Peterson Ballard	Amm.—Precision
Sights—Lyman	Total—912
Albert J. Huebner, 431 So. Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.	16
Rifle—Winchester 52	Amm.—N. R. A.
Sights—	Total—897
Norman M. Hill, P. O. Box 27, Jacksonville Florida.	17
Rifle—Savage	Amm.—U. S. N. R. A.
Sights—Lyman	Total—896
Edward R. Hull, Milton Jct., Wisconsin.	18
Rifle—Stevens	Amm.—U. S. N. R. A.
Sights—Iron	Total—872
Joe H. Bryson, care of N. M. Hill, Box 27, Jacksonville, Florida.	19
Rifle—Stevens	Amm.—U. S. N. R. A.
Sights—Aperture	Total—870
Harry E. Brill, Mayo Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.	20
Rifle—Winchester 52	Amm.—Peters
Sights—Metallic	Total—870
W. G. Hansen, care of Sacramento R & R Club, Sacramento, California.	21
Rifle—Spring. Nudner	Amm.—
Sights—Iron	Total—847
Webster C. Wilson, 3936 Forty-Sixth Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minnesota.	22
Rifle—	Amm.—
Sights—	Total—843
Frank E. Bryson, care of N. M. Hill, Box 27, Jacksonville, Florida.	23
Rifle—Stevens	Amm.—U. S. N. R. A.
Sights—Iron	Total—814
Hervey Lovell, 2809 Bellefontaine Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.	24
Rifle—Ballard	Amm.—U. S.
Sights—B. S. A.	Total—800
Sewell D. Page, care of N. M. Hill, Box 27, Jacksonville, Florida.	25
Rifle—Stevens	Amm.—U. S. N. R. A.
Sights—Iron Apt.	Total—784
E. W. Hodges, care of N. M. Hill, Box 27, Jacksonville, Florida.	26
Rifle—B. S. A.	Amm.—U. S. N. R. A.
Sights—Pin-head	Total—778
J. D. Stafford, Milton Jct., Wisconsin.	27
Rifle—Savage	Amm.—U. S. N. R. A.
Sights—Iron	Total—777

Lawrence J. Corsa, care of Production Equipment Co., 91 John St., N. Y. C., New Yor.	28
Rifle—B. S. A.	Amm.—Palma
Sights—B. S. A.	Total—747
Edward Roy Crump, Box 185, Kennebec, South Dakota.	29
Rifle—Winchester	Amm.—Winchester
Sights—Iron	Total—609
Aylwyn P. Williams, 3615 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	30
Rifle—Springfield	Amm.—Rem. Palma
Sights—Lyman	Total—584
Dr. R. H. Burkhart, 560 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.	
Not reported.	

* * *

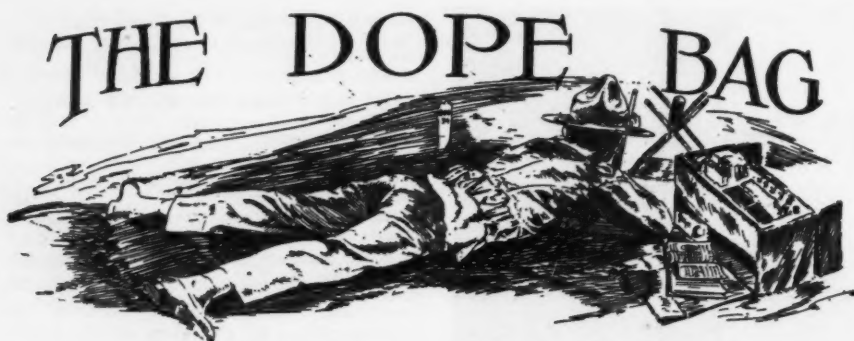
Advance Dope on the 1924 N. R. A. Small Bore Matches

THE Free Rifle Match at 300 meters, two new "Any Rifle" events, and important changes in the handgun matches are among the signal departures now under consideration in connection with the N. R. A. outdoor program. These proposed changes are in accord with ideas received in response to requests for suggestions which appeared in the December 15th and January 1st issues of this magazine.

Conditions covering the handgun matches: It is proposed to allow "Any Pistol" instead of limiting the arm to .22 caliber; and to extend the program to include three matches at 25 yards.

The innovations in the rifle program doubtlessly will be received with a genuine welcome. The Rifle Match at 300 meters with a modified course of fire on the international target is contemplated. This match would be an "any rifle, any metallic sights" competition. The Bobbing Target Match at 100 yards to be fired on the regulation government target "E" to be supplied by this office is being devised to meet with a demand for a competition that will give the necessary practice at average hunting distance. The target is to be operated as a bobbing target. Three to five seconds after notice is received at the pit that all is ready at the firing point, the target is alternately exposed to view and turned away from view of the firing point. Exposures are to be of five seconds duration with an interval of five seconds between exposures. Upon the first exposure of the target, the competitor fires one shot at it before it disappears. He fires one shot at each re-appearance until ten shots have been fired then the position is changed from standing to that of sitting or kneeling, and the same procedure is used as in the standing position. The entire match is to be fired in one day. No sighting shots to be allowed, or other shooting to be done between the starting of the match and the completion. The value of a hit on this target is one. The third match to be fired from the 200-yard firing point is also of the "any rifle, any metallic sights" class. The course of fire to be ten shots standing slow fire, and ten shots sitting or kneeling, rapid fire. Ample time to be given for the rapid fire.

In the event that these matches are adopted, it is believed that they will fill a desire on the part of many riflemen for something into which the time element enters, and also afford members of every club an opportunity to enter, as all of the matches will be fired on the mid-ranges.



**A FREE SERVICE TO TARGET, BIG GAME AND FIELD SHOTS
ALL QUESTIONS BEING ANSWERED DIRECTLY BY MAIL**

Rifles and Big Game Hunting: Major Townsend Whelen

Pistols and Revolvers: Major J. S. Hatcher

Shotgun and Field Shooting: Capt. Charles Atkins

Every care is used in collecting data for questions submitted, but no responsibility is assumed for any accidents which may occur.

The Canadian Northwest

By Townsend Whelen

A LONG the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains from the Laird River northward there lies the largest piece of unknown wilderness on the continent of North America today. This country, a game paradise, is recalled to me by the questions which R. H. Lanferman, of Chicago, asks. He says:

"I certainly dislike to trouble you but really I cannot think of anyone besides yourself who can and is willing, to give some information on the country surrounding Ft. Norman, Northwest Territory, Canada.

"First, I will state that there will be two (at outside, three) experienced men trying to locate good grounds for marten, fox and lynx. Also some game would be a necessity. Want land that has not been trapped out or shot over to the extent land in southern Canada has. Are willing to put up with the extreme hardships of the Northwest if will net decent fur returns. Will more than appreciate the information the following questions necessitate: Is a Fiala bag to be compared with an eiderdown robe? What is present duty on traps to Canada? Had to pay forty-five per cent duty and ten dollars on rifle I recently imported from England which in my estimation seems rather excessive, and most rightly do not care to pay it on traps or rifle on entering Canada. What sporting goods dealer would you recommend in Edmonton, Alberta? Will I be able to obtain canoes more reasonably there than by freighting them up from the United States? Where shall I take train at Edmonton to get Mackenzie river steamer? (I mean what town shall I go to?) How often does steamer travel to Ft. Norman? Do you know approximate passage cost for person or canoe? Are all food supplies obtainable in Ft. Norman? Is river running from Fort to Great Bear Lake navigable with canoes? In your answer to Mr. C., of Topeka, Kansas, some time ago you state that by cruising along the northwestern shore of Great Bear Lake he will find two cabins a short distance up the Dease river; you also say it is possible to use one, is the other one occupied, or unusable? Like this country through here so will go further up (I mean down) Dease River if these cabins will be occupied. Any other place you suggest will interest me extremely. Where can I obtain a map of this river and surrounding territory? Will be indebted to you if possible to make sketch of river from Norman to Great Bear Lake showing any large branches, also the location of the mouth of the Dease on the Lake."

In the first place, all of the country at the northeast end of Great Bear Lake, Dease River,

and the watershed of the Coppermine River has very recently been set aside as a game reserve, and all hunting in it except by Eskimo prohibited. This is since I wrote my previous letters on this country. It never was a martin, fox or lynx country, but rather a caribou, wolf, wolverine and muskrat country. It was the best country in the Great Bear Lake District.

To properly understand the remainder of my answers you will need a big map of Northern Canada. A large atlas will do.

The easiest and best way to reach the Northwest Territories is by way of Edmonton, the Athabasca River, Slave River, and Mackenzie River. At the Canadian National Railways station in the center of Edmonton you take the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway to Waterways on the Clearwater River. The Clearwater is a small river flowing into the Athabasca a few miles above Fort McMurray. Steamers leave Waterways for Fitzgerald starting early in May as soon as the ice goes out of the western end of Lake Athabasca. You can find the approximate date by writing to the Passenger Agent, A. & G. W. Ry. at Edmonton. On the Slave River there are bad rapids for about sixteen miles from Fitzgerald to Fort Smith, hence, the steamer goes only to Fitzgerald. From Fort Smith you take another steamer which continues all the way down to the mouth of the Mackenzie. There are several lines of steamers run by the Hudson Bay Company and other rival trading companies. It is best to take passage on the first steamer leaving Waterways only as far as Fitzgerald, and then take the first steamer leaving Fort Smith irrespective of which line it is, thus insuring getting to your destination as early as possible. Much depends upon getting on your ground as soon in the summer as you can, and getting as much as possible done before the freeze up. Or you can go the whole way in a canoe. The Canadian Geological Survey, Ottawa, can provide you with fine maps of the whole route, although when you get off the generally traveled routes these maps are not absolutely accurate because you must remember that much of the country is unexplored. Good canoes can be had at Edmonton. The steamers will take your canoe north for you. Supplies can be bought at any of the posts but are very expensive north of Fort Smith. It is perhaps better and cheaper to take everything except perhaps flour, salt, sugar and beans from Edmonton with you.

Considering your plans, I should say that somewhere along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains from the Laird River northward would be your best location. This country is the

largest piece of unknown wilderness on the continent of North America today. It is known that all game and fur bearers are plentiful. These comprise bear, sheep, moose, caribou, wolf, fox, martin, wolverine, ermine, beaver, lynx, ptarmigan, and grouse. This country can be reached from the trading posts of Fort Simpson, Fort Wrigley, and Fort Norman. Naturally, there is nothing within one hundred miles of these posts, it all having been shot and trapped off by the Indians. Also you have to get back at least forty miles from the Mackenzie River before you will strike big game that you can depend on. At Ft. Simpson the mountains are about one hundred miles from the river. From Ft. Wrigley to Ft. Norman, forty miles will put you well into them. You will have to go in by mushing and packing your dogs, or perhaps by lining up one of the small rivers. It is important to get back beyond the trapping grounds of the Indians, as naturally you cannot settle down on a country an Indian family has had for generations. They would make it very unpleasant for you. The Indians of this country are not to be depended on as guides or packers. I imagine you can hire white men at about five dollars per day.

The Woods Eiderdown Sleeping Robe is the very best bed for all this country. You can get it as cheaply in Edmonton as anywhere and avoid packing it from home. Of course, for winter weather in the north it must be supplemented by some skins, preferably caribou skins. You must be thoroughly protected from mosquitoes and bulldog flies until the middle of September. Mosquito bars, head nets and gloves can be had in Edmonton. In fact, you can get absolutely everything you need in Edmonton. There are three excellent sporting goods stores within a few blocks of the depot. I don't know the duty on goods entering Canada. You may be required to make a deposit on your outfit, which will be returned to you when you bring it out. Better get your traps in Edmonton.

The non-resident big game hunting license in Northwest Territories is \$150.00, obtainable from the Director, Northwest Territories, Ottawa, Canada. I do not know the trapping license or the restrictions about trapping by aliens, but you can obtain this information from the Director. I should say that under your circumstances you would not need the big game license which is intended for visiting sportsmen. Certainly many adventurers from the United States and Canada go into that country each year to trap and prospect without taking out non-resident licenses.

Go to one of the big libraries in Chicago and get out all of the following books and study them. They will tell you lots more than I could possibly write in a letter.

"The Arctic Prairies," by E. T. Seton. Scribner's, 1911.

"My Life with the Eskimo" and "The Friendly Arctic," by V. Stefansson. Macmillan.

"Sport and Travel in the Northland of Canada," by D. T. Handbury. Edward Arnold, London, 1904.

"Down the Mackenzie," by Fullerton Waldo. Macmillan, 1923.

I would not think of going into the north without first studying all five of these books most thoroughly. They will be of the greatest assistance to you. The last named book, while it has little as regard hunting or trapping in it, will give you full details as to transportation and the conditions existing in that country today, and thus it supplements and brings the other books up to date.

In concluding, let me strongly caution you not to attempt such an expedition into the Northwest Territories unless you are physically in excellent condition, under forty years of age, a good hunter and trapper, and unless you "savy the bush" in all its phases. It is a hard country even for a strong and experienced man. Indeed, it is likely that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will not permit you to go beyond Fort Smith unless you have all the above qualifications and in addition one year's grub with you. Remember that if you fail there is no one to fall back on—you simply take the long trail.

STOCKS GRIPS AND SHELLS

I WANT to ask your Capt. Askins to answer the following, please:

1. I think that I saw sometime, somewhere, some reference to difference in automatic shot-guns and pump guns, as to stocks—that the same measurements for length should be a little different on the two guns, to give the same fit. Also, probably, a little different drop, according to measurement, to give the same fit. Please cover both points fully.

2. Do you consider there is any difference in the shooting—or rather I guess I should say "Fit"—of a straight grip or pistol grip? I used to dislike a straight grip, but have come to like them more, and, especially, have rather an idea that they make the same drop of stock shoot a little higher, which I like. I would like to have your view, please.

3. I used a few Super X twenty gauge shells last year in a Remington Model 17, which I was just trying out, but as I did not have much luck, I did not know whether I had any complaint on shells or gun—or my inability to shoot the gun. I have seen a lot of talk in favor of the twelve, but does the twenty give the same advantage?

Also, I think I saw some talk about some of these. twenty, sixteen or twelve, I don't remember, but maybe all of them, that they were now being loaded a little differently. I know the twenty is being loaded in the low brass "Field" shell while formerly it was loaded in their "Record," high brass. I think the original sixteen load has been changed to a slightly shorter shell. But what is the difference as to powder load, also shot load, or otherwise? Are they in all gauges as good, or better, in all respects than previously?

Answer by (Capt. Askins):

I see no reason why the length of stock should be any different in an automatic from other guns. I have always thought that the Remington Automatic shot a little higher than other guns having like drop of stock. One reason for this, perhaps, is the depth of the fore end. According to our English friends, a deep fore end, causing the hand grasp to be taken considerably below the level of the rib causes a gun to shoot high. Another reason is the high frame, higher by a margin than the level of the barrel. To offset this the gun has a high foresight, but many in shooting would not see that sight but would simply be conscious of the muzzle and where it was pointing. In order to offset high shooting in my Remington Trap Model, I cut the comb down about a sixteenth of an inch.

I like a straight grip provided the grip is thick enough to fill up my hand, and provided the shoulder rise is close enough to the trigger to properly support the ball of the thumb when finger is on trigger. Many grips are too thin and others are too long, for in a straight grip the hand must come back until it rests against the shoulder of the comb. The only manner that I can see in which a straight grip might lead to higher shooting would be in case it led to the butt being placed lower on the shoulder or chest muscles. If the straight grip did that, which is possible owing to the different twist of the wrist, it might lead to the gun's shooting a little higher.

The twenty gauge Super X shells shoot very well in the Remington 17. The patterns will not be as narrow as they would be with seven-eighths ounce of shot, but the density is about the same, and the increased width of pattern, not great however, would lead to easier hitting, provided the gun were full choke. The twenty is not to be compared with the twelve for duck shooting, no matter what load is used in the twenty. The twenty is powerful enough for all such birds as quail, woodcock, snipe and grouse, and will do for duck shooting—in a pinch.

The Original Super X load in twelve bore contained a little more powder, I believe, than does the present cartridge. The change has not been great and the later cartridge more than made up for a slight loss in velocity by a considerably better and closer pattern. So far as I know there has not been any change in the twenty bore load

from the beginning. The sixteen bore, experimentally, was loaded in 2¾-inch cases. When the cartridge was at length standardized, the case length was changed to two and nine-sixteenth inches, probably by way of better adapting it to pump guns. I understand that no other change was made, and the new shell contains the same powder and shot charge as the original load.

ACCURACY IN SHORT BARRELS

ABOUT what percentage of accuracy would be lost by cutting four inches off a ten inch barrel Smith & Wesson .22 caliber target pistol. Where could I have the job done and the front sight replaced in a manner satisfactory to a gun crank? F. D. M., Towanda, Pa.

Answer (by Maj. Hatcher) While I have never made any exact tests, I should say that the groups made with a six inch barrel on a single shot Smith & Wesson .22 Caliber target pistol, are about twenty-five per cent larger than those made with a ten inch barrel.

I would advise you to take up with Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass., the question of doing this work for you, as they can do it better and cheaper than anyone else.

RELOADS FOR RAPID FIRE

ALWAYS I have been a believer in the maxim that the best one can afford is none too good, particularly when it comes to rifle ammunition, the result being that all summer I used nothing but 1922 National Match Ammunition, which, as you know, costs about 5 cents per shot. Now, nothing eats up ammunition more rapidly than rapid fire practice; therefore, in order to provide a means for getting in plenty of rapid fire practice with a minimum of expense, and at the same time provide myself with ammunition of the highest quality, I have determined to load my own cartridges. Accordingly I have procured from Frankford sufficient components, with the exception of powder, to meet my requirements, and have secured a complete Ideal tool for the 30--1906 cartridge and a No. 5 powder measure. Knowing the power of modern rifle smokeless powder I am also going to obtain a scale for weighing charges.

It is my intention to do my first loading in providing ammunition for rapid fire work, using, until I become thoroughly proficient at the work, powder charges slightly less than those used in the standard National Match or other recommended target loads. It is with this in view that I am writing you.

Inasmuch as I wish to preserve my barrel as much as possible I am going to use nothing but gilding metal bullets and nitrocellulose powders. It is my desire, if the combination will produce results, to use sufficient of one of the various cool burning powders behind the Frankford Arsenal 170 grain boat tail bullet to produce a muzzle velocity of approximately 2500 feet per second, with a pressure considerably below that of the maximum loads now in use. In your Cartridges and Loads for American Rifles I note that DuPont No. 15, Lot 2, is referred to as a powder of great merit; therefore, please advise if it is possible to use this powder behind the Frankford Arsenal 170 grain boat tail bullet to give a muzzle velocity of approximately 2500 foot seconds as mentioned, and, if so, how many grains should be used in the charge for the purpose? If this powder will not give results under such conditions please be good enough to state just what powder should be used to meet my requirements and the weight of the charge thereof.

After I have become proficient in loading and take up standard loads I will be governed by the data contained in the booklet referred to above.

Commencing with a new unprimed Frankford Arsenal case of 1922 rifle anneal, how many do you consider the maximum number of times that it should be reloaded?

Will any of the scales made by the Modern-Bond Company prove suitable for weighing powder charges? I note that they supply a scale for \$6.00, but do not know whether or not it will satisfactorily fill the bill. Most scales for the purpose are rather expensive, but inasmuch as accuracy is of prime importance when weighing powder I want to be safe, but do not care to spend more for a scale than is necessary.

W. M. G., Chicago.

Answer (by Maj. Whelen). To obtain a velocity of approximately 2500 f. s. in the Springfield rifle, with the minimum of erosion to the barrel when using the Frankford 170 grain boat tail bullet, I should say you could use either of the following charges of powder:

46.5 grains Du Pont I. M. R. No. 15 Lot 2.
45 grains Du Pont I. M. R. No. 16.

I think you will find the latter charge a little more accurate, and a trifle more economical than the former. There is no difference in their erosive qualities. Breech pressures unknown, but probably slightly under 45,000 pounds.

I think you will find that the Ideal powder measure will throw charges uniformly enough to give you very good accuracy—plenty good enough for rapid fire. Of course the measure should be set each time by test with the scales. Any of the Bond scales are accurate enough, but some are faster than others—quite an item in reloading. I have found the Fairbanks Miners Assay scale the most convenient and fastest.

You should be able to reload Frankford cases from 10 to 100 or more times. Keep on using them as long as they seem good.

POLDI STEEL FOR BARRELS

WILL you please give me history of your rifle with Poldi steel barrel shown in your book THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN? Is this barrel O. K. now?

Can one be obtained now?

Can you tell me of a gunsmith who can fix the Springfield rifle bolt to stay locked when the gun is cocked and action closed and can you give me an idea of the probable cost.

A. S., Vancouver, Wash.

Answer (by Maj. Whelen). My rifle with the Poldi steel barrel happens to be my favorite hunting rifle. Somehow or other, I always seem to have better success with this rifle than with any other, that is better luck, and consequently it is the only hunting rifle I have used in the past twelve years except for an occasional day or so. The barrel is still in first class condition. It has been fired about 700 rounds as I do not use the rifle for target purposes. It never has shown any rust, but then I have always cleaned it as soon as possible after use. I should say that the Poldi barrel does not present any advantage over our own Ordnance or nickle steel barrels except that of greater resistance to rust.

The Poldi steel people have just established an agency in the United States and they are endeavoring at present to make arrangements for the manufacture of barrels of this steel in this country. There is a good deal to be settled, however, because it requires tools of a special style to make this barrel and these tools are very expensive.

A method can no doubt be worked out whereby the Springfield rifle bolt will become locked when the action is closed, but I cannot give you any idea on the probable cost. It will most likely be charged at its cost in labor at \$2.00 per hour, and it might cost \$10.00 or it might cost \$100.00, depending of course upon the design and work necessary to carry out the design.

Griffin and Howe, whose address is 234 and 236 East 39th Street, New York City, can furnish you with any gun accessories which you wish. If they do not make them themselves, they can obtain them exactly as you wish in the New York market and you will find them thoroughly reliable.

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28 HUNTING AND MILITARY CALIBERS—SEE IF YOUR SIZE IS HERE

These ammunition components were supplied by Winchester, Remington, U. S. Cartridge Co., and Frankford Arsenal for ballistic tests, hence are A1 grade. They are surplus stock.

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Some lucky handloaders can obtain what they have often dreamed of—enough cheap ammunition for their favorite hunting rifles to develop real skill.

Even the military sizes are priced below the very bottom figures at which N. R. A. members may buy from the War Department. Quantities are strictly limited to what surplus we have. In some calibers there are only a few hundred bullets or cases.

7.65 M.M. EMPTY CASES

New primed Cases of Remington and U. S. Cart. Co., makes. They have center flash holes, take standard American primers, and are durable and reloadable. Cheap foreign ammunition has Berdan primers.

Price, 1.13 a hundred

38-55 BULLETS

All Soft-Pointed; weight 255 grains, diameter .375-inch. Standard Winchester and Remington "H. V." bullets.

Price, 95 cents a hundred

30-40 Krag Bullets

The standard target bullet of 220 grains weight, Full Jacketed only. These are full in diameter—the kind that made long scores before 1906 that haven't been exceeded much since.

Price \$.80 a hundred

30-40 Krag Empty Cases

Chiefly Frankford Arsenal primed cases, all new, in boxes of 20 each.

Price \$1.80 a hundred

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All Full Jacketed. 150 grains weight. 180 grains weight. These are target bullets with best nickel jackets, of Winchester, U. S. Cart. Co., Remington and F. A. makes.

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6.5 M.M. EMPTY CASES

New, of U. S. Cart. Co. make, with American primers; reloadable.

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303 BRITISH LOADED CARTRIDGES

A few standard Winchester Mark VII, Vel. 2390 feet. 174-grain pointed bullet.

Price, \$3.00 a hundred

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Full-Jacketed, 160 grains weight, .2624-inch diameter.

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All new Winchester cases, primed, durable, reloadable, with center flash hole, taking American primers. No cheap foreign stuff.

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Standard Mark VII, 174-grain, .311-inch diameter, with two grooves. Full-Jacketed only. (Spitzer) Grade A-1 target bullets.

Also a few standard 215-grain Mark VI, round pointed.

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175 grains weight, .308-inch in diameter. The real steel jacket, seldom seen and rarely available to handloaders. Get yours quickly.

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All new primed cases, Winchester and U. S. Cart. Co. makes, in boxes of 25 or 20. New cases are *always* better than fired ones.

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38-55 NEW EMPTY CASES

All "H. V." smokeless type, with indented ring to hold bullets from receding; in boxes of 25.

Price, \$1.63 a hundred

7.65 M.M. BULLETS

Full-Jacketed only; 154 grains weight, .311-inch diameter, with standard "fat" Spitzer point.

Also 215-grains weight; .311-inch diameter; round point.

Price, 80 cents a hundred

These bullets may be used in 303 British full or reduced loads; also in tightly-bored 8-m.m. rifles. The 303 Savage will use this 154-grain Spitzer perfectly as it is the same diameter and length as regular Savage bullets.

Orders will be filled promptly; first come first served. Terms cash with order or C. O. D.

The Cases are bright, clean and in factory condition, ready for loading. They fit all rifle chambers easily, never sticking, and they hold bullets snugly. They align with the rifle bore because they have no distortion from faulty resizing. At these prices, it pays handloaders to use new cases exclusively instead of fired empties.

Why fuss with cast bullets when here are the more perfect Jacketed ones at prices as low as the cost of casting? Note that there is a liberal supply of Full Jacketed or hard nose type which are the kind needed for reduced loads and for most handloading purposes.

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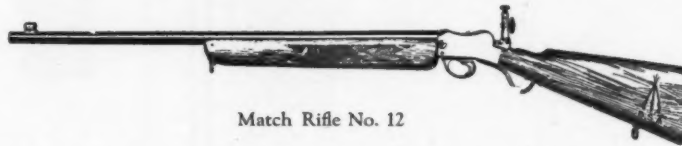
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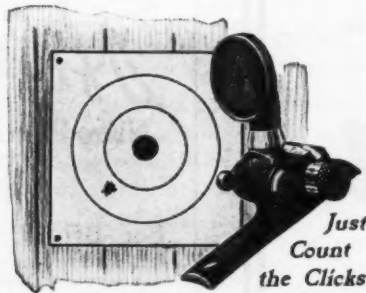
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The Lyman Gun Sight Corp., 90 West St., Middlefield, Conn.

Annual Metropolitan Handicap and International Matches for 1924

Will be held at the 47th Regiment Armory, Marcy Avenue and Lynch Street, Brooklyn. Take Brooklyn subway under Municipal Building, Chambers Street, Manhattan, the Broadway local train, to Lorimer Street, third station after crossing bridge, walk back one block to Lynch Street, turn left two blocks to Marcy Avenue.

On consecutive Saturdays, from January 19th to March 8th 1924, From 3 to 10 o'clock P. M.

Class A. First seven Saturdays. Any .22 rimfire rifle HANDICAP. Limited to 75 targets. Handicap determined by adding to total of best 10 of first 20 targets shot a handicap not exceeding 25 points to bring such total to 950. Final counting score will be the total of best 10 targets shot plus handicap.

For money prizes all ties will divide; for instance, if three men tie for first, divide first three moneys equally. In case of ties for medals the man with lowest handicap will win; and if still a tie, by the total of the next best 10 targets. A man may shoot any .22 rifle, sights, or ammunition, but a change in sights after the handicap is fixed will place him at scratch.

Class B. First three Saturdays only. The Springfield rifle substantially as issued. Limited to 50 targets. Best 10 to count. Ties decided by next best 10. Ammunition, reduced gallery loads only.

For both matches. Targets will be 100-yard N. R. A. decimal, four-inch bull. Prizes: The receipts for each match, less expenses, will be divided among at least one-third of the competitors. There will also be gold, silver, and bronze medals for the highest three men in each match.

Position prone. Spotting shots by telescope. Only ordinary padding allowed the shooter. Entrance fee for each match \$3.00. Targets 25 cents each. Nightly range fee 25 cents. Equipment will be registered on making the first entry. The Executive Committee reserves the right to make any changes in rules or conditions deemed necessary.

Championship. On Saturday, March 8th, 1924, the Third Annual Metropolitan Championship will be held, consisting of 50 consecutive shots, 100 yards, prone. Prizes: Cash as per Match A; gold, silver, and bronze medals to the three highest men; and the annual medal for one year. Entrance \$3.00, range fee 25 cents.

Won in 1922 by E. B. Rice, score 493; in 1923 by L. J. Cora, score 494.

Re-entry. A re-entry match on the four-tenths inch ring target will be held every night. Cash prizes for same paid out the following Saturday.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE LEAGUE

President: H. M. Pope.
Vice Pres.: Lt. Com. Leon Dickinson.
Treas.: J. R. Vanderputten.
Secretary: L. T. Everett, Mahwah, N. J.

Honorary Vice Presidents:
Brig. Gen. Bird Spencer, N. J.
Col. F. M. Waterbury, N. Y.
Executive Officer: Leo Manville
62 West 94th St., N. Y. City.



Bear!!

"... there was a great deal of satisfaction in seeing how quickly this Western bullet did its work. . . ."

"... there stood the bear, 200 yards off, looking at us. I shot. . . . he jumped around, . . . bit at one hind leg . . . and at the second shot he put down his head and like a big ball of brown fur, rolled over and over down the steep hillside, into the cloud and out of sight. . . . There was a great deal of satisfaction in seeing how quickly this Western bullet did its work, how instantaneous the kills were."

—From Major Townsend Whelen's
"In Vir'in Game Mountains of the North."

Western AMMUNITION

The cartridge with which Major Whelen made this spectacular kill was the .30-'06 Western 180-grain Boat-tail, Open-point with **Lubaloy** non-fouling jacket.

The great accuracy and terrific impact described by Major Whelen are characteristic of all Western high-power cartridges. Write for ballistic data—and literature describing Western's achievements in rifle, revolver and shotgun ammunition.

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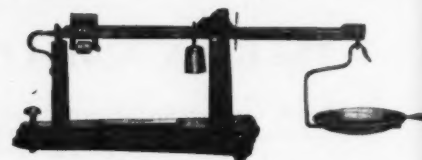
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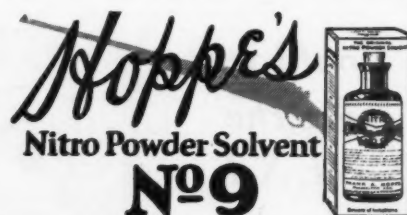
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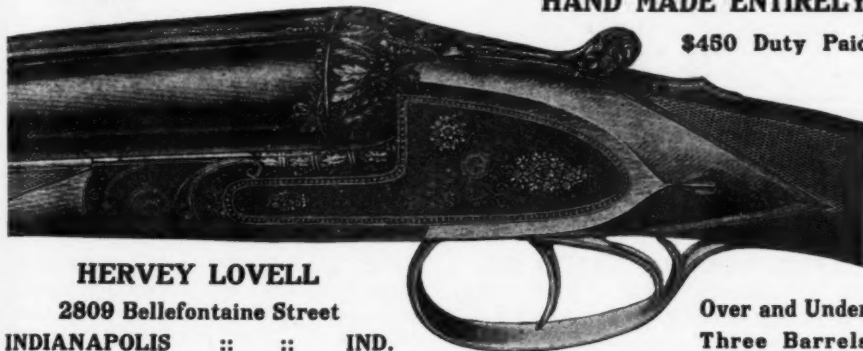
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They are chambered as closely as is consistent with ready insertion and extraction of the cartridge. Our methods insure the chamber being exactly in line with the bore, and a groove diameter never differing from standard more than .0002-inch. The throat fits the ogive of the bullet perfectly. As a consequence, see the work they do. The group shown by with one of our 7 m.m. rifles by an officer of the Air Service of the Army. The group shown by the large circles was made at 200 yards with one of our .35 Whelen rifles by a member of the Camp Fire Club of America. These are not machine rest groups. They were fired off shoulder with strictly hunting rifles equipped with Lyman sights.

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Realizing that the free rifle game and modern long-range competitive shooting demand a type of target rifle now very difficult to obtain, I am undertaking to assemble and supply such a rifle. At present I am assembling a lot of ten rifles, for which my price will be \$175.00 each. These rifles will have special cal. .30 (Gov't Mod. '06) heavy barrels, in Springfield receivers; pistol grip stocks, palm rests; double set triggers; my own style butt plate; sheepskin cheek pad; Lyman No. 48 rear and aperture front sights; scope blocks, etc. They will be very similar to the rifles I have used in the International Matches, and will embody every feature that I consider requisite in an arm of this type. Each will be carefully assembled and proved by me personally and will bear my proof mark and guarantee. As accurate and well adapted target rifles they will have no superior in the world. I shall have but the ten ready for delivery this winter. Orders will be accepted only from members of the N. R. A.

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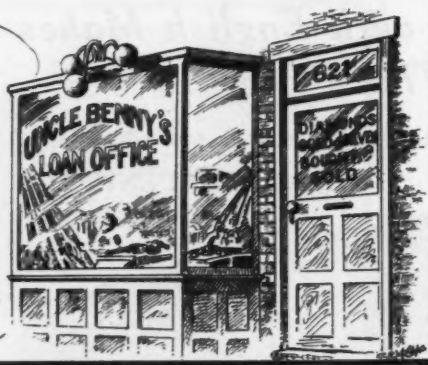
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FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE



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COLLECTORS wishing to fill gaps in their exhibits and riflemen desiring to dispose of obsolete weapons will find this an excellent medium for purchases, sales and exchanges.

Free Insertions. Each subscriber is entitled to one insertion of one-half inch, when his subscription is paid up for one year. It is necessary only to write or print the text plainly, noting thereon the date subscription was paid. These advertisements will appear in the first available issue and should be in publication office two weeks prior to the following publication date.

Paid Insertions. Non-subscribers or those who have already made use of the subscriber's privilege may take advantage of these columns at a cost of \$1.00 per inch or part thereof. No advertisement for less than \$1.00 accepted. Advertisements will be set in 6 point solid. They should be in the publication office two weeks prior to the time appearance is desired.

Business cards and display in this column accepted at the rate of \$2.50 an inch. No space less than an inch sold for display.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FIREARMS (new and used) sold, exchanged, and bought. Large stock—reasonable prices! Stephen Van Rensselaer, 873 Madison Avenue, New York City.

FOR SALE—Pair early bronze ordnance model cannon with carriages. These exquisitely decorated miniatures are about 20 inches long and are marked as having been cast in Dinant, France around 1570. Are strictly collectors' specimens and would make a most attractive library or hall decoration. Full description and price on application. Box 213, THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

FOR SALE—Small Italian flintlock pistol, about 1750, good condition, \$12.00. Fine long Italian flintlock pistol handsomely mounted with finely tooled fittings, ivory thimble forestock cap, gold inlay in barrel, and made about 1740, \$25. Box G. Y., care THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

WANTED—Stevens Lord, Conlin, Gould, Diamond and Off-Hand pistols. What have you in other antique firearms and their accessories? All must be in first class condition. Henry A. Lambert, 422 Lincoln Ave., Rockford Illinois.

FOR SALE—Pair imported Cap Lock Duelling pistols, complete in mahogany case with tools, A-1 condition, \$75.00. Kirkwood Bros., Inc., 23 Elm St., Boston, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE—Two Arabian snap haunce guns. One all metal stock fair condition \$15.00. One wood stock fair condition \$20.00. Box 715 care THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

FOR SALE—One genuine T. W. Stake, 28 ga. double hammerless, engraved breech and trim, fancy checkered woodwork, sole leather, chamois lined case, new condition, \$100.00. One .303 Savage, brand new barrel, factory fitted, never shot, \$26.50. One Model 52 Winchester .22 L. R., new, factory grease, \$40.00. One new Winchester Scope 5-A \$26.50. One .32-20 Marlin Pump take down, smokeless steel barrel, fine condition, \$18.00. One .22 Stevens visible loader, good, \$13. One 10 gauge double hammer good, \$15.00. One .28 Colt Auto. Military Model, good with holster, \$17.00. One Stevens Schuetzen Jr., double set triggers, regular .22 L. R. Stevens barrel, also genuine .22 Short Pope barrel, excellent condition, \$100.00. One .22 Single shot German bolt action, new, \$8.00. M. E. Creed, 52 Center St., Rutland, Vermont.

FOR SALE—Krag carbine and shells, new barrel, Lyman 34 rear and gold bead front sight. Fine gun in perfect condition, \$50.00. .22 Colt Auto. 2 clips and holster, fine shape, \$30.00. .45 Colt S. A. 4 1/2 barrel, absolutely new. Sweet trigger pull, Heiser holster, \$32.00. Send money orders. Dr. Earl J. Thee, 245 1/2 South Western Ave., Los Angeles, California.

FOR SALE—Jackson's Hole Ranch. 1270 acres, 4 cabins (3 good), blacksmith's shop, machine shed, cattle sheds, large barn, corrals and stack yards, fine for boys' camp, dude ranch, club or stock, good fishing, hunting, trapping, etc., beautiful place and bargain, at \$10.00 per acre. R. B. Harkness Route 4, Box 128-C, Murray, Utah.

"FIREARMS OF YESTERDAY" are a specialty with "THE OLD GEORGETOWN GUILD." At all times there are on hand a large number of specimens from which to select examples of early American, Confederate States and European firearms. Tell us what your collection needs. We will probably be able to help you. The Old Georgetown Guild, 2722 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Pair fine flintlock duelling pistols of French model, rifled and equipped with set trigger. These pistols were the property of Lucian Bonaparte and bear his monogram. They are wonderful examples of the gunsmiths art. Assembled and engraved with watch-maker skill. Perfect condition. Further description and price on application to interested collectors. Box A. G. care THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

FOR SALE—Thirty arms by Colt, S. & W., Forehand, Winchester, Marlin, Ballard, Maynard, Sharps, Springfield, etc., \$2.00 to \$20.00. Also a few percussion arms, a fine cartridge Le Mat, an Osgood .22-32, 10 shot Lefauchaux, etc. List for stamp. C. H. Goodard, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

RECENTLY RECEIVED an unusually fine collection of Moro and Igorot Philippine weapons including kampilan, barongs and shields. Each specimen is a collectors' piece. The Old Georgetown Guild, 2722 M Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Remington Automatic Rifle, cal. .30-30. Perfect inside and out. Lyman's wind-gauge receiver. Lyman's folding two leaf and Marble's ivory bead front sight. Ideal reloading tools with double adjustable chamber. Two adjustable neck resizing dies. Two ideal bullet moulds—one No. 308291, one for casting soft tips for bullet No. 308291. Complete outfit \$50. Gust C. Krop, 311 Brown Ave., Turtle Creek, Pa.

FOR SALE—Simson Mauser 9 m. m. engraved, pistol grip checkered, handsome stock, \$50.00; Cashmore 28 gauge 30 inch, 6 1/4 lbs. ejector, not engraved, chambered for 2 7/8 inch shells, makes wonderful pattern with No. 6 shot, \$125.00; Schaefer custom built hammer double rifle, .45-70 black powder, \$50.00. Kirkwood Bros., Inc., 23 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD AND Krag Sporting Stocks finished, semi-finished or triple dried walnut blanks cut to correct size. Perfect diamond checked light steel butt plates and pistol grip caps. Barrel bands, sling swivels, and firing pin aperture hunting sights for Krag. Prices reasonable. A. J. Koshollek, Stevens Point, Wis.

WANTED—Colt or Reising Auto. .22 L. R. A-1 condition and cheap. Box 73, Anawalt, West Virginia.

WANTED—Winchester S. S. center fire. Action must be good, heavy type preferred, barrel of no importance. A. M. Thomas, Dickerson, Maryland.

FOR SALE—2,000 antique firearms at reasonable prices. Send six cents in stamps for 24-page price list. Let me know your special wants along any line of antique firearms. I am always anxious to buy single specimens or entire collections. Joe Kindig, Jr., 336 West Philadelphia Street, York, Penna.

FOR SALE—Museum specimen matchlock gun nearly 8 feet long, apparently of Hispano-Moroccan origin, breech of barrel inlaid lavishly with gold tracery, stock beautifully lacquered. Considering evident age, in good condition. An unusual and rare type very different from the usual Oriental type of firearm. Price \$75.00. A. F. H., care THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

FOR SALE—Two Samuel Colt's revolvers, One Four barrel pistol Sharps patent. Two French sword bayonets with scabbard, 1873. \$25.00 for all. G. L. Stayman, P. O. Box 86, Indianapolis, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Early Persian steel helmet, yurth size, inlaid with gold and silver tracery, with chain mail protection for neck. Condition perfect. Price \$25.00. J. S., care THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

FOR SALE—Cromwellian lobster-tail helmet, fine condition, of the pattern which were later brought to America by the colonists, \$25.00. A. Z. care THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

WANTED—Rare Colt's or one with shoulder stocks or ivory grips. Send price and description in first letter. Fred Hines, 60 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—256 Newton, perfect inside and out, made by Chas. Newton for rifle crank. 36 yard size of original 46 with gun. Want \$50. Would consider Springfield .22 new or high grade double or pump shotgun in new condition. B. V. Edworthy, 918 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

WANTED—One telescope for range work. Glass must be perfect and sent subject to trial. Postage guaranteed if glass is not accepted. H. A. Rich, Secretary Pasadena Rifle & Revolver Club, 753 East Green Street, Pasadena, Calif.

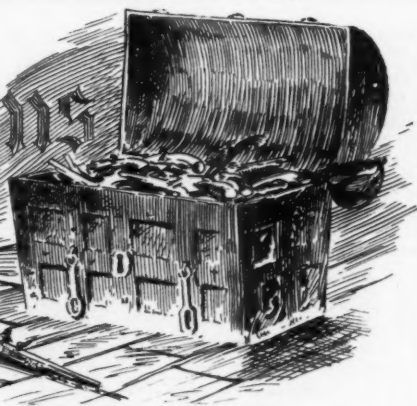
WANTED—Colt's .44-40 cal. Bisley model 7 1/2 inch barrel. Bore and mechanical parts must be perfect. Not so particular if bluing is slightly worn. Might consider .38-40. Wm. E. Strobel, Grand Ledge, Michigan.

WANT—Krag Carbine, sporter, pistol grip preferred, Lyman rear sight—103 or 34. Must be in good shape. Give description and price first letter. **FOR SALE**—Carl Zeiss Binocular, 6 x 30 Silvarmar. Charles Hoffmeister, Imperial, Nebraska.

TRADE—Krag Carbine, new stock and butt plate. Barrel fair. Also pocket telescope for .45 Auto. Colt. G. K. Beckett, 203-4 Rentschler Bldg., Hamilton Ohio.

FOR SALE—One 1903 Springfield and sling A-1 condition, also ammunition. Or trade for .25 auto. Remington rifle. W. H. Winkey, Savanna, Ill.

The Arms Chest



FOR SALE—One .256 Newton rifle, with Lyman No. 48 rear sight, reloading tools, 40 new primed shells, some old ones and 125 Western 123 gr. bullets. The outfit has been used very little, cannot be told from new, \$60.00. One Model 1922 Savage .22 cal. sporter, fired less than 100 times, \$12.50. One paid 6-X Bausch & Lomb prismatic binoculars, front part of frame scratched, but a splendid glass optically, \$20.00. First Money Order gets the goods. Colton Atkinson, 605 Duncan St., Anniston, Alabama.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A FIGHTING CHANCE in these days of STRENUOUS competition. A Good Penman is given preference for all positions. Dr. Bevis' Aluminum System of Tracing-Pennmanship INSURES EXACT FORM OF LETTERS, CORRECT MOTION and TIME. The child cannot do it wrong. He MUST WRITE RIGHT. Complete set \$1.00; 3 sets \$2.25. Nat'l Educators Assn., Colo. Branch, 1115 No. Custer St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

FOR SALE—8 m.m. Mannlicher, 24-inch barrel, full octagon, matted, double set triggers, sling swivels, cheek piece, checkered pistol grip, total length about 43 inches. This is the pre-war model in which the clip is also inserted with the cartridges, barrel is perfect inside, \$22.00. Also a Waffenfabrik-Mauser action, complete with magazine, single trigger at \$10.00. WANTED—30 caliber 12-inch Luger for cash. V. V. Natalish, Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Winchester 1892, cal. .25-20, Take Down, Octagon bbl., 24-inch Lyman Peep Sight, Folding Rear, Ivory Bead Front. Rifle in A-1 condition. Price, \$35.00 or trade for Savage Take Down .22 High Power in same condition. Michael Heiderscheid, Box 27, R. F. D. No. 3, West Bend, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Winchester Musket .22 L. R. Globe front, brand new, Lyman 103 rear, tapped for scope, A-1 condition, \$17.00. .32 Ortgies with flap holster, new, \$7.50. .22 H & R Premier, nickel, 5-inch barrel, regular and target grips, \$7.00. E. M. Kidder, 8 Page St., Ayer, Massachusetts.

TRADE OR FOR SALE—Model '95 Winchester .30-06, Lyman 21 rear, Marble duplex front, solid frame, will exchange for .35 caliber Remington slide-action, or one or two Colt automatics, .45 or .380, or \$35.00 cash. Dr. Emil Specht, 67 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RIFLE RESTOCKING AND REBLUING—We rebuild your military rifle in a sporting model and make it shoot as straight as your barrel is good. All rifles given target and working tests before shipment. W. R. McCay & Sons, 339 Morton St., New Castle, Pa.

RAPID FIRE BLUING SOLUTION—Gun barrels can be blued more quickly and surely than by old method. \$2.00 for four ounce bottle. For sale by L. A. Steinkoenig, 249 Hosea Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A winning Civilian Team from Pennsylvania at the National Matches this fall and every shooter in Pennsylvania to correspond with C. T. Patterson, 543 Napier Ave., Laurence Park, Erie, Penna.

FOR SALE—One Bond Loading Tool with attachments, .45 Colt complete, 243 gr. Double Cavity Mould, \$12.00. Weiss 7x Binoculars. Lawrence H. Lapinske, 201 Seymour Street, Wausau, Wisconsin.

CLEARANCE SALE—6-X Prism Monoculars by Leitz, Busch, and others, \$7.00. 6-X Prism Monoculars by C. P. Goerz, \$10.00. Same by Carl Zeiss, \$12.00. 10 x 50 Carl Zeiss Prism C. P. Goerz, \$12.00. 10 X 50 Carl Zeiss Prism Monocular, \$25.00. 4 x 20 C. P. Goerz Prism Monoculars with leather case with shoulder strap, \$4.50. 8 x 40 Monoculars by Rodenstock, Busch, and others, \$4.00. 18 x 50 Carl Zeiss Prism Binoculars, \$70.00, including case. 10 x 50 Carl Zeiss Prism Binoculars with case, \$65.00. 8 x 40 Carl Zeiss Field Glass Binoculars with case, individual eyepiece focus, \$14.50. Pair Field Glasses by Heath and Company, London, with case, strap, \$12.50. Above glasses all in serviceable used condition. Several used Hensoldt Prism glasses at half price. State wants. .38 Smith & Wesson Hammerless, \$12.00. .32 Savage Automatic, \$11.00. .32 Colt Automatic, \$12.00. Guaranteed Pre-war .30 Luger, safety grip, \$16.00. .38 Colt 4 1/2 blue, using .38 special, checkered pearl grips, leather covered box, chamomils lined with locks, has holes for 60 cart. ridges. All at \$20.00. .45 Colt Automatic, \$15.00. 12-ga. German Automatic, \$35.00. Mauser actions with or without set triggers, \$3.00. Stockbridge Sptg. Goods Co., Stockbridge, Mass.

FOR SALE—Winchester 16 ga. pump, \$45.00; Savage .250 Bolt, \$40.00; Model 95 Win., .30 U. S., \$40.00; Fancy Grade .280 Ross Sporter, \$100.00; .22 S. & W. Target Pistol, \$22.00; Luger and Heiser Holster, \$20.00; all of the above guns are new and the following are in excellent used condition—Model 92 Winchester .32-20, \$22.00; Fancy Krag Carbine Sporter, \$40.00; Winchester .351 Automatic, \$40.00; Winchester .32 Auto., \$25.00. .22 Reising Auto., \$18.00. Also have cal. 303 British rifle made by the B. S. A. Co., Ltd., and used in the International Matches. Later it was converted into a fancy Sporter with Lyman 48 Peep, etc. Perfect condition, will sell for \$50.00. W. H. Odell, Findley Lake, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One 10-ga. Ithaca hammer, extra heavy barrels, in good shape. One Marlin 12-ga. Repeater Model 31, good shape. One Syracuse 12-gauge double barrel, hammerless. WANTED—Springfield '06 and Colt .45 Auto. or revolver shooting .45 auto. ammunition. L. E. Lutz Lebanon, Kansas.

SELL OR TRADE—Perfection .30 '06 reloading tool, new condition except neck die is slightly over size, \$10.00, or offer. WANTED—Government reloading tools, Bond scales and powder measure, .22 cal. single shot target pistol. George Gierl, Wildwood, Penna.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Heavy 1 1/4 grade Ithaca 10-ga. tool case, .38 Officers Target 6-inch, tool and shells. I. C. S. Railway Mail Clerk Course. WANTED—280 Ross, .256 late Newton .32 Reising, .30-06 rifle aneal cases. Alfred Hanson, Graceville, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—Stevens Pope system Scheutzen Rifle .22 cal. 30-in. heavy barrel, double triggers etc. Perfect condition. Exceptionally accurate, \$25.00. WANTED—38 Officers' Model Colt 7 1/4-inch. Perfect shape. E. A. McGoldrick, McGoldrick Lbr. Co., Spokane, Wash.

FOR SALE—Ithaca hammer, B grade, 10 ga. 32 inch, 2 1/2 drop. Damascus full choke, weight 9 lbs. 10 oz. Almost factory condition, \$25.00. Harvey Hoffman, North Georgetown Ohio.

FOR SALE—45 Colt Auto, fine condition, holster, extra magazine, 60 cartridges. All for \$20.00. M. S. Shanaberger, 1149 Darr St., Toledo, Ohio.

Terms

THE uniformly excellent returns from advertisements appearing in the classified columns of **THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN** make it a most satisfactory and productive medium for the disposal of surplus shooting equipment, or the acquisition of special types of firearms.

Free Insertions. Each subscriber is entitled to one insertion of one-half inch, when his subscription is paid up for one year. It is necessary only to write or print the text plainly, noting thereon the date subscription was paid. These advertisements will appear in the first available issue and should be in publication office two weeks prior to the following publication date.

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FOR SALE—Full sporting stocks for Springfield, Krag, and other bolt rifles, \$15.00 to \$50.00 according to figure in wood. Finished and unfinished. Stock blanks in all woods. Barrel and action let in. Your U. S. .22 stock remodeled and beautifully checkered, \$10.00 to \$15.00. Hand forged checkering tools, \$1.50. Detachable rings and swivels, \$3.00. Butt plates grip caps, recoil pads and other accessories. R. D. Tait Montague, California.

FOR SALE—Springfield, with heavy 27-inch barrel, No. 48 rear sight, Winchester globe front, Win-Neldner mounts and bases. Peterson-Ballard .22 L. R. 28-Inch No. 3 barrel, engraved pistol grip action, Schuetzen stock, double set triggers. Winchester 5-A Scope, No. 2 mounts. J. J. Turner, 2419 16th Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—Remington 10 T Trap Pump gun, ventilated rib, large extension forearm, fancy walnut stock, like new. Cost \$150.00, sell for \$100.00. Also Hensoldt Wetziar, Ziel Dialyt 5X scope, very fine, bargain, \$25.00. R. McB. Morris, 28 N. Adams Street, Mansfield, Ohio.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—300 back copies of sportsmen's magazines and National Geographic for sale or exchange for old or new firearms or cartridges. S. B. Braden, 763 E. Maiden St., Washington Pa.

SWAP—95 Model Win. Lyman sights, fancy stock and forearm in A-1 condition for heavy barrel Springfield in A-1 condition. For particulars write. H. C. Heck 1006 1/2 W. State St., Olean, N. Y.

WANTED—One Lee-Enfield .303 Short Rifle, as sold by the D. C. M. Must be in good order and reasonably priced. Also two bayonets for the Russian 7.62 m.m. rifle. F. A. Sternberg, 972 Lafayette Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—45 Colt automatic, Government model of '11, must be mechanically perfect and reasonably priced, appearance of gun and condition of barrel of no importance. Dr. Emil Specht 67 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Government Colt Auto. .45, very accurate, 2 new extra magazines, new holster, \$20.00. WANTED—Bisley action, barrel immature, and Krag carbine as issued. 891 E. 28th St., Oakland, California.

FOR SALE—One Winchester 5-A Scope, with Mounts No. 2. Perfect condition. Price \$20.00. C. O. D. Oscar Anderson, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 97, Greenwood, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Marlin .32-40 High Power Model 1893, fine condition, Marble sights, case reload tools, moulds, components. Value, \$65.00; price, \$35.00. Dr. H. H. Wilson, Lewistown, Montana.

TRADE—Bausch & Lomb Stereo Binoculars, 6 power, new condition, for a sleeping bag, Flala preferred. C. A. Shaw, Groton, Massachusetts.

WANTED—Model '92 Winchester Carbine, cal. .44-40. Must be equal to new. C. T. Lavalee, 418 Day Ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va.

WANTED—465 double hammerless rifle, ejector preferred. E. C. care of Kirkwood Bros., Inc., 23 Elm St., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Russian Mauser as issued. Also .32-20 Colt. H. Hewins, 30 Hill St., Dubuque, Ia.

FOR SALE—Copies of "THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN" complete 1922 and 1923 at \$2.00 per year. 120 cartridges, 45 caliber smokeless, for use in Colt New Service revolver, \$2.40 for lot. One Ideal tool D. A. chamber caliber .45 Colt and Ideal Mold 454190 new condition \$4.00 both. 145 bullets .32-20 S. P. 115 grain \$1.45. Cal. .45 Colt S. A. revolver 5 1/4 inch barrel blued \$15. Want Speed Graphic Camera 4x5 with or without lens in new condition, or high grade, 4x5 folding camera. State if case holders, etc., are with camera. Send stamp for prompt reply. R. W. Kent, P. O. Box 393, Alameda, California.

FOR SALE—Vega style "K" Mandolin-Banjo, new cost \$35.00. Take \$25.00. Jesse Hartzell, Grinnell, Iowa.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Winchester Pump, Model 12, recoil pad and case, new condition, \$35.00. Krag Sporter, aluminum butt-plate, ivory head front sight, Lyman 2a on cocking piece, Hollifield Dotter Practice Rod Outfit for same, 150 shells. Action and inside perfect, outside shows some scratches account use on recent hunting trip. Gun was purchased new for same. Take \$22.50 for outfit. Ross .303, stock remodeled and refinished, A-1 condition, \$10.00. WANTED—1892 Winchester, .32-20 caliber, Bisley Colt, .32-30 or Remington 12 gauge automatic. N. A. Ormsby, Chillicothe, Missouri.

FOR SALE—Items below all factory new and unused. 20 gauge Winchester Pump, 25 inch full, \$39.00. Marlin 39 rifle, \$25.00. H. & R. .32 Auto. Pistol \$10.00. U. S. Cavalry Sabre, \$2.50. U. S. Marching Compass \$1.25. Heddon No. 3-15 Reel \$10.00. Items below in fine used condition Colt Single Action Navy Revolver, 7 1/4 inch cal., .38 Long \$16.00. Colt S. A. .45, 5 1/4 inch, \$15.00. Remington S. A. 7 1/4 inch caliber .44, holster, belt, 50 cartridges, \$16.00. Terms: Cash with order. Entire lot for M. O. \$130.00. C. L. Winter, Goshen, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Winchester 3 power telescope sight with Model. A micrometer mount and extra fine cross hairs installed by Winchester factory. Bluing shows wear but scope is perfect optically and mechanically and was formerly property of C. S. Landis. This 3x scope is a better instrument for the squirrel, chuck, or crow hunter than a five power. Price \$15.00, including a new Winchester leather case and strap. Campbell Watson, Care Phila. Trust Co., Broad and Chestnut Streets., Phila., Pa.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—New .22 Colt Automatic Target Pistol with hardwood case, leather holster and cleaning outfit. Want either fine Marlin Model 39, Winchester Model 52, Springfield Sporter or 1899-G Savage. Will pay difference. Urlaub, 294 Adams Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Steyr Automatic 9 m.m. perfect inside and out. Shot 15 times. First Money Order for \$25.00 takes it. George R. Flansburg, Adams Center, N. Y.

WANTED—Good spotting scope. Give description and price. O. A. Frenzler, Wisner, Neb.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—D. H. E. Parker 12 gauge 30-inch barrels, right mod. left full stock 15-8 x 21-4 x 13-5-8, beautifully engraved and in new condition, \$100.00. C. E. Grade Lefever 20 gauge 28 inch barrels auto. ejectors, single trigger, jotsom pad barrels right mod., left full, beautifully engraved, and in perfect condition, \$95.00. Trap grade Smith auto. ejectors, recoil pad, 32 inch full choke barrels, factory condition, \$80.00. .38 Colt's officers mod. six-inch barrel target sights, factory condition. Reloading tools for Bond handles (no handles). 450 Winchester bullets for same in factory boxes for reloading, \$35.00 for lot. .22 Colt's police positive six inch barrel, target sights, perfect condition, \$15.00. Two 1922 model pistol grip stocks for Springfield as issued—one beautifully checkered and finished, slotted for Lyman No. 48 long slide, \$10. Other plain but slotted for Lyman No. 48, \$5.00. Knob type scope mount for Springfield rear sight base, double bar, and with Winchester mounts bradded on, \$8.00. Krag rifle semi-sporter stock, new barrel recoil pad, new Marble receiver rear Sheard front, about 250 rounds Remington 17 ammunition, some new Winchester cases and extra bolt X \$15.00. Or will trade for S. & W. .45 Colt's 1917 in new condition. Dunlap Roddey, Box 392, Rock Hill, S. C.

FOR SALE—One unbroken cane (1,000 rounds) of .30-06 Western 180 grain open point boat tail bullet cartridges. Part of big game order shipped from East Alton factory July 20, 1923. Can furnish railroad receipt when shipped from factory. Guaranteed first class and priced at less than one-half their cost. First \$40.00 cash order takes these 1,000 cartridges packed as they left factory. If necessary to break case will sell in smaller amounts at slight increase price for extra packing. C. H. Fishburn, Amer. Bank Building, Muscatine, Iowa.

FOR SALE—1912 Winchester 16-ga. full, good as new, \$30.00. 950 soft nose .25-20 bullets, \$5.50. 950 Western 8 1/2 primers, \$2.75. Ideal No. 3 d. a. tool, .25-20 re-pl., muzzle sizer, new, \$4.00. Carl Jernberg New Raymer, Colorado.

WANTED—Copies or bound volumes of "Arms and the Man" prior to August 1916, also books on rifle and pistol shooting. State condition and price. Ens. W. B. Pape, U. S. S. West Virginia, Care of Postmaster, New York.

FOR SALE—Krag rifle barrel, new, \$4.00. Colt's New Serial 45 cal., good, \$18.00. Ideal Hand Books No. 19, 21, 25: Winchester Catalogues No. 75 and 79, 50 cents each. One Maynard Ballard Pope \$1.00 each. J. K. Rich, Cato, N. Y.

TRADE—Colts .38 special 5 1/4 inch barrel with holster worn but very accurate. Trade for Marlin, Winchester or Krag carbine. **FOR SALE**—New Colt .45, 5-inch barrel revolver \$15. Urlaub, 294 Adams Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Ideal reloader for .45 Colt Model 1909, or parts for Bond. Also .30 caliber gas check mold and cups or Yankee tool for same. Ed. Foster, R. I. Towanda, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Winchester Auto. 12 ga. fine, \$35.00. .30-30 Winchester, 24 inch octagon barrel, new, \$25.00. .32-40 Marlin 28 inch round barrel, new, \$25.00. .303 Savage Featherweight, new, \$40.00. .7-65 Mauser \$10.00. 10 ga. Dav-enport Single Barrel \$8.00. .32 Savage Auto. Pistol \$10.00. Ideal Shell Indentor \$1.25. .45 Gov. 210 gr. Ideal Mould \$2.00. .22 H. P. Ideal Mould No. 228367 \$2.50. .38 Short Winchester, tool and mould, \$2.50. .32 Long Ideal Tool \$1.50. B-5 Winchester Scope \$15.00. No. 141 Stevens Scope, 23 inches long, \$10.00. .45 Colt-Neidner Straight Line Tool \$5.00. 1906 Winchester Lyman Sighted \$15.00. Also sights for Stevens and Ballard rifles. WANTED—Ideal tools and moulds, powder measures and scales, sizer and lubricators. .30 cal. gas checks. H. C. Moore, Box 29, Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—20 Ga. Ithaca Auto. & Burglar gun, absolutely new and perfect. Cost \$27.50; sell \$27.50. Genuine German Officer's prism binoculars. 6-X power super-grade, perfect. Worth \$95.00; sell \$47.50. .22 cal. Springfield. New and perfect. Hand finished stock and action. Equipped with \$12.50 Telescope Hunting Sight. Worth \$75.00; sell \$50.00. WANTED—9 m. m. Pre-war Luger, 6 inch or 8 inch barrel, perfect. Give date. Remington .22 cal. Special, Model 16-A or Model 24 Long Rifle. Must be perfect. .45 cal. Colt Auto. commercial grade, not Army) perfect. Boot where boot belongs. L. W. Warnken, Adrian, Missouri.

EXCHANGE—22 caliber Marlin 39, Marble sights, Silencer, sling, and swivels. Restocked in Italian walnut by Owen Bros. Forearm and pistol grip checkered, trap butt plate, engraved steel grip cap. Gun crank order. WANTED—45 New Service Target, perfect or .45 or .41 cal. D. A. Colt rod ejector, fancy and fine, or Kentucky Flintlock rifle, fine condition. F. A. Hodges, 631 Turin St., Rome, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Beautiful engraved Stevens-Pope .28-30, new, \$50.00. Fine .32-40 Winchester Ballard, \$25.00. Perfect B. S. A. \$27.00, also B. S. A. action \$12.00. New Ottoway .22 and .30 cal. rod \$9.00. Parker celluloid .22 and .30 cal. rod \$1.00 each. A brand new \$9.00 Ottoway 6-X binoculars 30 m. m. in leather case, \$40.00. Fred N. Anderson, 174 Lafayette Ave., Suffern, New York.

FOR SALE—Krag Jorgensen rifle, as issued, new, with muzzle and front sight protector. Stock more than ordinarily good looking. Price \$12.00. Wm. J. Susat, 115 North St. Batavia, New York.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Model 12 C. Remington .22 cal. in excellent condition for Match Rifle, in same condition. Stevens .414 preferred E. E. Custer, 515 Pine St., Johnstown, Pa.

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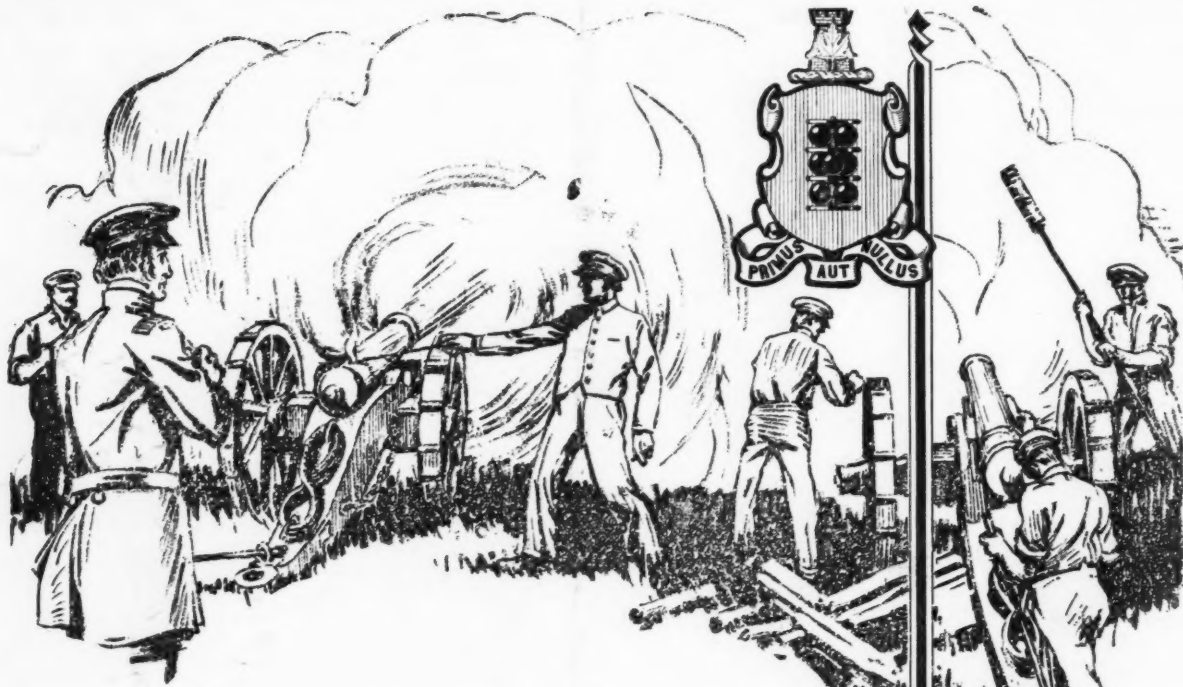
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